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CONTRACTIONS IN EARLY  
LATIN MINUSCULE MSS.

BY

W. M. LINDSAY, M.A.,

*Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrews.*

OXFORD:  
JAMES PARKER & CO., 27 Broad Street;  
and 31 Bedford Street, Strand, London.

1908.



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## CONTRACTIONS IN EARLY LATIN MINUSCULE MSS.

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A LARGE number of the leading MSS. of the Latin Classics belong to the tenth and eleventh centuries. Perhaps the most fertile source of error in them is the unfamiliarity of the writers with the contractions used in the Irish<sup>a</sup> or pre-Carolingian script of the originals which they transcribed. If an editor tries to ascertain what contractions were used in these early minuscule MSS., he finds himself at a loss. Books like Chassant's 'Dictionnaire des Abréviations' mix up together contractions of all dates and of all kinds of script. Walther's 'Lexicon Diplomaticum' is inaccessible to most students, and even it is inadequate, being based on materials drawn from a single library<sup>b</sup>, Wolfenbüttel. The following details may therefore be of interest and of practical use. They are taken from notes, made as accurately as the time (often limited) at my disposal allowed, of the contractions found in about three hundred MSS. of the eighth and ninth centuries. They can hardly be free from errors, for I had no printed texts beside me. Still they will serve to give a fair notion of what contractions would be found in (1) an Irish, (2) a pre-Carolingian (or early Carolingian) Continental<sup>c</sup> archetype, and will enable an editor, who has ascertained the nationality of the scribe, to re-construct in imagination the whole series of contractions which would be found in the archetype's pages. They will also help to check the licence of conjectural emendation. It is at last coming to be generally recognised

\* The correct term is Insular, for English MSS. are included and Welsh too. But I prefer to keep the usual word.

<sup>b</sup> A library unfortunately unrepresented in my notes. For information regarding MSS. of Vienna, Montpellier and Cambrai I am indebted to Mr. Winstedt. Dr. Mercati gave me some supplementary details of the contractions in Milan C 301 and Turin F IV 1 (5).

<sup>c</sup> It seemed impracticable to distinguish Merovingian, Lombard (Italian) and Visigothic (Spanish) contractions. But a few details, especially of Visigothic peculiarities, are mentioned, as occasion allows. More will be found in Traube's 'Nomina Sacra.'

that emendations, if they are to be convincing, must conform to the requirements of Palaeography and start from a knowledge of the mediaeval transmission of the text. They must not call into existence, for the sake of the argument, contractions which could not possibly be found in a MS. of the time and the place at which the hypothetical archetype was written.

## PART I. INTRODUCTORY.

### I. Pre-minuscule Contractions.

If we take a general view of the course<sup>4</sup> of Latin Contractions previous to the introduction of minuscule script, we see that it tends from less to more precise expression of words. The earliest stage is the use merely of the initial letter of a word, e.g. *d* for 'deus,' *p* 'populus,' *r* 'Romanus.' The next is the use of the initial letter of each syllable of the word, e.g. *cs* 'consul.' In the Christian period comes a new fashion, copied, as Traube has shewn, from the Greek theological writings, the addition of the final letter, e.g. *ds* 'deus,' *scts* 'sanctus,' *do* 'deo,' *sco* 'sancto.' These three stages are all on the same road, the road towards greater precision. The use of the initial letter alone is very vague, for *d* may represent 'deus' or 'dominus' or 'donum' or 'dedit,' etc.; *c* may stand for 'consul' or 'causa'<sup>5</sup> or 'crimen' or other words. When the initials of the syllables are used, e.g. *c(on)s(ul)*, there is greater precision, but the case of the Noun is left vague; for *cs* may represent equally 'consul,' 'consulis,' 'consuli,' 'consulem,' etc. Roughly speaking<sup>6</sup>, even in the minuscule period the less precise contractions are the earlier, the more precise the later; e.g. *dix* (with syllable-initials) is earlier than *dix* 'dixit.' To this last type, where the word is written in full, with the exception of the final portion, the name usually given is 'contraction'<sup>7</sup> by suspension, since the writing of the word is,

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Traube, 'Nomina Sacra,' p. 253, who shews that *cā* 'causa' is not current in minuscule script till the 13th century. (In the half-uncial Vat. Reg. 886 I noted *cis* 'causis.') Hence the Codex Turnebi of Plautus cannot well have had *cā* at Poen. 906. (Cf. my 'Codex Turnebi,' p. 5 n.)

<sup>5</sup> Traube, in his 'Nomina Sacra,' has shewn that in Spain from the earliest times a type of contraction was in fashion, which he calls the 'Hebraistic' type, i.e. with omission of the vowels, e.g. *dmns* 'dominus,' *qnm* 'quoniam,' etc.

<sup>6</sup> Traube would restrict the term 'contraction' to abbreviations like *qm* or *qnm* 'quoniam,' *ds* 'deus,' etc. I use it as the equivalent of 'abbreviation.'

so to speak, suspended at a certain point. The scribe writes *dix*, then holds his pen and leaves the last two letters to be supplied.

## 2. Evidence regarding archetype furnished by Contractions.

Old and new contractions often stand side by side in a MS. This sometimes is merely the result of the scribe's familiarity with both. But it is often due to the carefulness of a scribe who, being ignorant of the meaning of the contraction offered by the original, reproduced the symbol in his transcript. Thus in the Berne Horace (on p. 10), 'P·RUS', the old contraction of 'populus Romanus,' is faithfully<sup>g</sup> copied by the scribe from his original. But that its meaning was not understood is evident from the suprascript conjectural emendation *vel publicus*. We often get evidence of the date and script of an original from clues like this. An Irish original may be inferred from a scribe's mistaken interpretation of peculiarly Irish symbols, e.g. for 'enim,' 'autem,' 'eius,' etc. ; a Visigothic, from the substitution of *pro* for *per* in a transcript, since the Carolingian sign for 'pro' plays the part of 'per' in Visigothic script. Other instances of the kind will be mentioned in the second and third Parts of this paper.

3. Repeated Words, Formulas, etc. As a rule, we may venture to ascribe the older type of contraction to the original MS., the later to the writer of the transcript himself. But there is one case in which contractions of the most ancient type are found in quite late MSS., and are sometimes patently the coinage of the transcriber. I mean the case of words which frequently recur in a paragraph, or even whole formulas which are so often repeated that the scribe naturally spares himself the trouble of writing them on each occasion in full. Since there was no possibility of misreading these contractions, scribes allowed themselves the fullest licence. Thus in Ecclesiastical Canons the reiterated phrase 'fratres carissimi' appears as *ff kk* or as *ff kmi* (or *kr* or *cm*), etc. ; in a Grammatical treatise words like 'pluralis,' 'genitivus,' 'genus,' 'modus,' 'femininus,' etc., are not written in full, after their third or fourth occurrence in a paragraph, but take any shortened expression that the fancy of the copyist suggests. The standard Dictionaries of Latin Contractions are full of abbreviations of this kind, but they are excluded from my lists ; for they would not

<sup>g</sup> The original may have had P·R·us, the *us* being the addition of a corrector.

be found in an ordinary context, and, where they appear, they would not be likely to cause errors of transcription. Thus in a medicinal MS. of St. Gall (759) the word *dolor* is repeated again and again, and appears in forms like dlm 'dolorem,' dolm 'dolorem,' dols 'dolores.' These contractions I omit. They are peculiar to technical<sup>h</sup> writings and play little or no part in the chief concern of this investigation, the corruptions in the MSS. of the Latin Classics.

**4. Nomina Sacra.** Contractions of religious words ('nomina sacra'), like ds 'deus,' dns 'dominus,' scs 'sanctus,' sps 'spiritus,' were so familiar to monastic scribes and so unchanged by time or place that the briefest mention<sup>i</sup> of some of them will suffice for our purpose. (A contraction-stroke would stand over the letters, or over one of them, in the MSS.)

angelus	angls (with cross-barred <i>l</i> ).		cross - barred <i>l</i> ), etc.
apostolus	ap (e.g. London, Cotton Tib. A xiv), aps, apls (with cross-barred <i>l</i> ), aps (in the eighth century Paris manuscript, 2843A), etc.	misericordia	mia, misdia, msda, etc. (see Part III., § 2 s.v.).
episcopus	eps, episc, epcis, etc.	omnipotens	omp, omgs, oinnip, etc.
epistula	epla, epsl (both with cross-barred <i>l</i> ), epis, etc.	propheta	prof (with 'pro' expressed usually by the symbol ; see Parts II., III., s.v.).
gloria	gla, gloa (both with	saeculum	scl (with cross-barred <i>l</i> ), sclm, slm, etc.

**5. Notae Juris.** More attention is due to the other kind of pre-minuscule Contraction, the *Notae Juris*, i.e. the abbreviations used in legal books and documents (e.g. P.R. 'populus Romanus,' C.R. 'civis Romanus,' ACC 'accepta' or 'accusatio,' B.G. 'bona

<sup>h</sup> So are the contractions of Proper Names, like dd 'David,' gg 'Gregorius.' These also I omit.

<sup>i</sup> A full account will be found in Traube's posthumous work 'Nomina Sacra' (=Quellen und Untersuchungen zur lateinischen Philologie des Mittelalters, vol. II.), Munich, 1907. Traube's investigation has thrown a new light on the whole history of Latin Abbreviations and must be read by all students of Palaeography.

gratia,' DCT 'decretum'), for they are the main source from which the earliest minuscule contractions come. There is every probability that some of them, which do not appear (or have not been noted) in extant minuscule MSS., did appear in minuscule MSS. which have been lost or in the originals from which extant MSS. have been transcribed. Unfortunately there is no comprehensive account of these Notae Juris. To the three large collections which have been published, (1) Mommsen's 'Notae Probi,' etc., in vol. IV. of Keil's Grammatici Latini, (2) Studemund's apograph of the Verona Gaius (Leipzig, 1874), (3) Mommsen's apograph of the Vatican Codex 5766 (Berlin, 1860), a number of additions have to be made, partly from newly-discovered fragments from Egypt and elsewhere, but especially from the rich treasure-house of a Vatican MS. of the Codex Theodosianus<sup>j</sup> (Reg. 886).

Excluding mere technical abbreviations, like DM 'dolus malus,' which would not be likely to occur in a MS. of a Latin Classic, I offer, as a supplement of my lists in Parts II. and III., the following list of some Notae Juris, which may have played a part in the transmission of our classical texts (a contraction-stroke may usually be supposed to have stood over the symbol in MSS.):

adū 'adversus'	nga 'negotia'	qam 'quemadmodum'
bn and be 'bene'	otet 'oportet'	qr 'quare'
cc 'circum'	offo 'officio'	qu 'quamvis'
ctr 'ceterum'	ol 'olim'	qm 'quominus'
dd 'deinde'	prea and pra 'prae-	i
dn 'damnum'	terea'	r '-rint'
dq 'denique'	pcp 'principe'	st 'satis'
dt 'dumtaxat'	pm 'plus minus'	i
exmo 'existimo'	pū (1) 'provincia,'	s 'sint'
gm 'germanus'	(2) 'prout' (both in Vat. Reg. 886)	sb 'sibi'
<sup>a</sup> i 'intra'	<sup>m</sup> q 'quem'	sl 'scilicet'
md 'mandatum'	qa 'quia' (Vat. Reg.	sqd 'siquidem'
mxm 'maximum'	886; cf. the	t and tr 'trans'
n 'nam' <sup>k</sup> , 'nec'	Rainer fragment <sup>l</sup> )	tb 'tibi'
<sup>m</sup> n 'nummum'		tm 'terminus'
		udl and ul 'videlicet'
		ut 'utrum'

<sup>j</sup> Those in the text are described in Mommsen's edition (Berlin, 1905). But the greater number are in the marginalia (cf. Winstedt in Classical Philology 1, 399).

<sup>k</sup> See Part II. § 2, s.v. 'namque.'

<sup>l</sup> See also Traube, 'Nomina Sacra,' p. 263. A transcriber might misread both this and the following symbol as 'quam.'

## PART II. IRISH SCRIPT.

## I. List of the MSS. most often cited :—

Berne (363) Horace, Servius on Virgil, etc. (Fleury), saec. ix ex.

(photographic facsimile published by Sijthoff, Leyden, 1897).

Bobbio MS. of Latin Grammarians, etc. (Bobbio), saec. vii ex.

Part of this MS. is at Vienna (lat. 16), part at Naples (IV A 8 ; usually called ‘the Naples Charisius’).

Cambridge (Univ. Libr.) (Kk V 16) Bede, c. 737 A.D. (Echternach?).

(from the library of Bishop Moore. The corrector who has expanded the obsolete contractions is ascribed to the 10th cent.).

(Ff IV 42) Juvencus, saec. ix. (by a Welsh scribe).

Carlsruhe (Reich. 132) Priscian (Reichenau), first half of saec. ix.

(Reich. 167) Bede (Reichenau), between 836 and 848 (cf. Bannister in *Journ. Theol. Stud.* 5, 51.)

(Reich. 195) Augustine (Reichenau), saec. ix. init.

Dublin (Trin. Coll.) Book of Mulling, traditionally ascribed to St. Moling, saec. vii ex., but now generally dated at least a century later.

Book of Armagh. The date “807” is not quite certain.

Florence (Laur.) (Ashburnham 60) Ambrose on the Pauline Epistles, saec. ix.

(The corrector who has expanded the unfamiliar contractions belonged, I think, to the 11th cent.)

Leyden (67) Priscian (Abbey of Egmond in North Holland), 838 A.D.

London (Brit. Mus.) (Cotton Tib. A xiv) Bede, saec. viii (see Plummer’s edition of Bede, *Introd.* p. xcii) or ix init.

(Cotton Tib. C ii) Bede, saec. viii.

Milan (Ambr.) (C 301 inf.) Commentary on the Psalms, (Bobbio), saec. ix.

(from the same original as the fragmentary Turin F IV 1 [5]).

(L 85 sup.) Columella, saec. ix init.

Munich (3731) Gregory, saec. viii.

(6297) Gregory, (Freising), saec. viii-ix.

(6298) Augustine, (Freising), saec. vii-viii.

Naples (see 'Bobbio').

Oxford (Bodl.) (Auct. F IV 32), from Glastonbury. The first part (scarcely referred to in this Section) contains Eutychius, written by a Breton scribe in Caroline minuscules of saec. ix-x, but with Irish contractions predominating; the second part, the Liber Commonei, is by a Welsh scribe of 817-835; the third part, Ovid Ars Amatoria, by a later Welsh scribe. A photograph of a page of the Ovid will be found in Ellis, 'XII Facsimiles from Latin MSS. in the Bodleian Library,' Oxford, 1885. Plate I.

(Laud. Lat. 92) Deuteronomy, &c., (Würzburg), 831-841.

Rome (Vat.) (Pal. 68) Commentary on the Psalms, saec. ix.

(Pal. 202) Augustine, saec. ix-x.

(Pal. 259) Gregory, saec. vii-viii.

St. Gall (48) Gospels, saec. ix.

(904) Priscian, (some Irish monastery), saec. ix.

Turin (see 'Milan').

Vienna (see 'Bobbio').

Würzburg (M th. f. 12) St. Paul's Epistles, saec. viii-ix.

## 2. List of Contractions:—

(Those which are current also in early Continental script are printed in italics. Unless otherwise stated, it is always to be understood that a stroke is drawn above the letters forming the contraction in the MSS.)

anima *aia*. Used also in 'animadverto,' 'exanimatus,' etc.

annus. The contractions belong, as a rule, to the type mentioned in Part I, § 3.

But *ann* (with contraction-stroke over the second *n*), 'annos'<sup>m</sup> is frequent (e.g. Oxford Laud. Lat. 92, etc.).

<sup>m</sup> This contraction by 'suspension' can on occasion denote other cases of the Noun, e.g. ann (and an) 'annorum' in London, Cotton Vesp. B vi, of 811-814. But why editors of Plautus interpret ann of the Naples Charisius (in the citation of Plaut. Bacch. fr. 1 or 15) as 'annis' rather than 'annos' is hard to see. I am told it denotes 'annos' in Vienna 16, the other part of the same MS.

ante an. Liable to confusion with (1) the Interrogative Particle 'an,' which in Irish MSS. often has the apex <sup>u</sup>, (2) a contraction of 'annus.'

apud ap. This is also a contraction of 'apostolus' (see Part I, § 4). In Florence Ashb. 60 on fol. 13 v. *apōs eos* is corrected *apud eos*. The original had probably this contraction of 'apud' or some variety <sup>o</sup> of it.

atque. I am told that the symbol aq is found in Milan C 301.

aut a. Easily confused with á (Preposition or Interjection, with the apex). In Florence Ashb. 60, where it is generally joined with the following word, e.g. *minas āterrores* (fol. 20 v.), it is expanded by the later corrector. (Similarly in the Cambridge Juvencus on fol. 13 v.) The variants in the MSS. of Horace C. 1, 19, 11 aut versis animosum equis (*auersis*, *uersis*, et *uersis*) have been referred, but not convincingly, to this contraction).

autem. The characteristic Irish symbol is hr, readily mistaken, especially for the contraction of 'hoc,' by Carolingian copyists <sup>p</sup>.

A rival symbol in Irish MSS. is at (with the initial letter of each syllable). Both symbols often appear in the same MS. (e.g. in the Book of Mulling).

The Continental contraction au (see Part III, § 2) appears, along with the h-sign, in the Bobbio MS. of Latin Grammarians. On the other hand, the Irish h-sign appears in some Continental MSS., usually (presumably always) through Irish influence, e.g. in the Milan Josephus and Milan L 99 sup. (both from Bobbio Library), in Vat. Pal. 187 (from Lorsch Library), etc., etc.

bene. b with cross-stroke, traversing the shaft of the letter. Not

<sup>u</sup> The acute accent, used, especially in Irish script, to mark a long vowel, especially of monosyllables and of endings like -is. It is often hardly to be distinguished from the superscript line which denotes a contraction.

<sup>o</sup> In the ninth century Milan I 6 sup. 2 ap' (without contraction-stroke) is the invariable form of this symbol. This at once suggests 'apos' (see below, 'post').

<sup>p</sup> To the examples given by Traube in the *Neues Archiv d. Geschichtskunde* 26, p. 240, add 'enim' corr. 'autem' on fol. 184 v. of Geneva 21, and on fol. 8 v. of Bâle F. III 15 k; *vero corr. autem* on p. 317 of St. Gall. 126. The symbol is often expanded by the corrector in Florence Ashb. 60.

always discriminated<sup>q</sup> (by a dot following or by a dot preceding and a dot following) from the syllabic symbol of 'ber' (see § 3 'er').

caput *cap* (with contraction-stroke over the *p*), e.g. in St. Gall Priscian (like ap 'apud') (see Part III, § 2).

civitas ciui, e.g. in Oxford Auct. F IV 32 (Ovid Ars Amatoria, by a Welsh scribe); 'civitatis' in the 9th century Leyden 67 D, which uses Irish contractions; 'civitatem' in the Berne Horace, etc. This contraction by suspension perhaps belongs rather to the type described in Part I, § 3.

contra. To express this word, a modification of *C*, the syllabic symbol of 'con' (see § 3) was used. In the earliest Irish MSS. a cross-stroke<sup>r</sup> was drawn through the 'con'-sign, *Ξ*. But the similarity of this contraction to that of 'eius' (see below) was too inconvenient<sup>s</sup>, and a new modification came into fashion, the doubling of the 'con'-sign *CC* (often with a stroke above), which is the usual Irish abbreviation of 'contra.' Another<sup>t</sup> is the conjunction of the 'con'-sign (or of the 'cum'-sign; see below) with the syllabic symbol for 'tra' (see § 3 'ra'). The first two syllables of 'contrarius' are usually expressed by one or other of these contractions, and even of 'controversia' (e.g. in the Berne Horace). The later variety, *C* joined with a connecting-stroke to *C*, so as to resemble a capital H, belongs, I think, to a period later than that with which we are concerned (e.g., '*contrahitur*' on p. 9 of St. Gall 759).

cuius cs (cf. hs 'huius'). In religious formulas (Part I, § 3) this can stand for 'castigo' (e.g. Munich 6330).

cum *c*. Since the same sign was used for the syllables 'cer' § 3 'er'), 'cre' (§ 3 'er'), '-cit' (§ 3 'it'), confusion must have sometimes been caused. In the Naples Charisius the signs for 'cum' and 'cer' ('cre') are discriminated, 'cum' being 'c' or

<sup>q</sup> In the true Irish form of script the stroke of 'ber' is to the right of the shaft of the *b*, while that of 'bene' traverses the shaft.

<sup>r</sup> This modification was taken from the Notae Juris, the contractions found from very early times in legal documents (see Keil, Gramm. Lat. IV, p. 289).

<sup>s</sup> The common original of Milan C 301 and Turin F IV 1 (5) had this contraction of 'contra.' In the Milan transcript it is at first repeatedly miscopied as 'eius.' It is found also in Montpellier 69, etc.

<sup>t</sup> It is also found among the Notae Juris, e.g. in Vat. Reg. 886.

<sup>u</sup> It is 'c' also in the Notae Juris, e.g. in Vat. Reg. 886.

c<sub>z</sub>, while c (with stroke above) denotes 'cer' (e.g. 'certe') or 'cre' (e.g. 'catach>resis'). The second syllable of 'circum' often shews the 'cum'-symbol. This is no doubt why in Florence Ashb. 60 *circisus* is so often miswritten for *circumcisus*. dico. This common Verb (like 'habeo'; see below) is in its various Persons and Tenses frequently contracted. The most ancient type of contraction, the use of the initial letter merely, is, we may say, confined to formulas (see Part I, § 3), where we have d (or D), with a cross-stroke<sup>x</sup>, for 'dixit' ('dicit,' etc.), answered by r (or R), with a cross-stroke, for 'respondit' ('-det,' etc.). In ordinary texts the contraction-process has advanced one stage towards precision in the earliest minuscule MSS., while further stages are reached in course of time. The early contractions are: *dt* 'dicit'<sup>y</sup> (expanded by the late corrector of Florence Ashb. 60 to *dic* 'dicit'); *dr* 'dicitur'<sup>z</sup>; *dnt* 'dicunt' (expanded, as an unfamiliar symbol, by the Florence corrector); *dnr* 'dicuntur' (expanded by the Florence corrector; it is occasionally a contraction of 'denarii,' e.g. Vat. Reg. 338); *dms* 'dicimus' (also *dcms*, e.g. in the St. Gall Priscian); *dx* 'dixit' (expanded by the Florence corrector), sometimes 'dixi' (e.g. in the St. Gall Gospels); *dxnt* 'dixerunt' (also, I think, *dxrt*); *dre* 'dicere'; *dret* 'diceret'; *dcs* 'dicens'; *dcns* 'dicentes'; *dcm* 'dictum' (e.g. Book of Armagh; while the Book of Mulling uses *dic*, with contraction-stroke over the *c*, which to a Carolingian transcriber would mean 'dicit'). The last sign is later used for 'dicendum,' e.g. in the glosses subsequently added to a 10th century Breton (?) MS. at Oxford (Laud. Lat. 26). I have not noted *dcs* 'dictus,' except in a later Irish MS. (of saec. xi - xii) in the Vatican Library (Pal. 65). For 'diximus' I have noted *dxm* (in the St. Gall Priscian), *dxm*: (with colon-symbol of 'us') and *dixs* (in the Naples Charisius).

dum d with cross-stroke (e.g. Milan C 301) is properly the symbol of the final syllable 'dum' (see § 3).

<sup>x</sup> I have noted in Paris 10861 dd 'dixerunt,' expanded by a corrector on fol. 92 r. Hence the *dederunt* and *dicunt* of Gramm. Lat. 4,576, l. 19.

<sup>y</sup> I have noted *dct* in Bâle F III 15 g (from Fulda library).

<sup>z</sup> Along with *dr*, the later *dcr* is used in Munich 6297. In the 9th century Leyden 67 D, which uses Irish contractions, *dr* denotes 'dicuntur' as well as 'dicitur.'

eius Θ. This Irish symbol was a great puzzle to Carolingian transcribers, and the omission of 'eius' in a sentence or the substitution of another word in its place often entitles us to infer an Irish archetype. It is expanded by the later correctors of the Moore Bede at Cambridge (fol. 1 v.) and of the Florence Ashb. 60. The word is often written with an 'us'-sign (see § 3 'us') appended to the letters ei (often ligatured) even in the earliest MSS. When a superscript contraction-stroke takes the place of the 'us'-sign, *ei* (e.g. Milan L 85 sup.) is easily confused with 'enim.'

enim ††. This Irish symbol was likewise a great source of error in Carolingian transcriptions and provides us with a good clue to an Irish archetype. I noted on fol. 94 v. of Geneva 21, from Murbach Library, *autem* corrected to *enim*, which probably means that the transcriber had confused this symbol in his original with the 'autem' symbol (see above s.v. 'autem'). It is expanded, as an unfamiliar symbol, by the corrector of Florence Ashb. 60.

epistula (see Part I, § 4).

ergo. The oldest contraction (one of the Notae Juris) eg is found in few surviving MSS. (London, Harl. 2965; Florence, S. Marc. 611), but may have left traces of itself in the common confusion<sup>a</sup> of 'ego' and 'ergo.'

In the uncial Garland of Howth (Dublin, Trin. Coll. A iv 6) and in Montpellier 69 we find the symbol er, which to a Carolingian transcriber would suggest 'erunt' (cf. Part III, § 3 'unt'). But in most Irish MSS. the symbol used is <sup>o</sup><sub>i</sub> g (cf. g 'igitur'). On the possibility of confusing this symbol with the syllable 'gro,' see Part III, § 3.

est. Of the two contractions used, the first is more Irish than Continental: (1) a horizontal line with a dot (or comma) above and a dot (or comma) below, the latter being sometimes omitted. In course of time the comma above came to be joined to the line, so as to give the symbol the appearance<sup>b</sup> of the Arabic numeral 2 (e.g. in the Leyden Priscian). The

<sup>a</sup> In Munich 3731 *ego* is corrected to *ergo* more than once (e.g. fol. 74 v., 81 r.); similarly on fol. 8 v. of Florence Ashb. 60.

<sup>b</sup> In Milan L 99 sup. I noted the very similar appearance occasionally of the syllable 'tur' in the Verb-ending '-atur.'

line is as often wavy as straight. One scribe of the St. Gall Priscian, who omits the dot below, writes the line like a hyphen, e.g. *pot̄* ‘potest,’ *id̄* ‘id est.’ This form of the symbol would easily be omitted by a transcriber, for it looks like a mere punctuation-sign.

(2) *e* (one of the Notae Juris, e.g. in Vat. Reg. 886). Also *ee* ‘esse,’ *eet* ‘esset,’ etc. (see Part II, § 2). I have noted in Oxford Laud. Lat. 92 (on fol. 9 r.) *quaesitaē* ‘quaesita est,’ which might be mis-copied ‘quaesitae.’ This is a common corruption in Latin MSS.

(On ‘id est,’ see below.)

*et.* The Irish symbol, adopted (like the Irish ‘est’-sign) in course of time by Continental scribes, resembles the Arabic numeral 7.

*etiam.* The oldest contraction *et* (one of the Notae Juris, e.g. in Vat. Reg. 886) is rare in extant MSS. It is found in the Cambridge Bede, where it is often expanded by the later corrector. The usual contraction *eti* is slightly more precise and less liable to confusion with the Copula ‘et.’ When the vowel *i* in the Irish fashion makes a tailed appendage to the cross-bar of *t*, this contraction may easily be misread as *eq* ‘equae’ (see below, ‘qui’).

*facio.* This verb is not so commonly contracted as ‘dico’ and ‘habeo.’ Besides the common *fac* ‘facit,’ *fec* ‘fecit’ (both with contraction-stroke over the *c*), I have noted *fca* ‘facta’ (Dublin, Trin. Coll. A IV 20).

*filius.* *fis* ‘filius,’ *flos*, ‘filios.’ The *fi* ‘filios,’ ‘-um,’ etc. of the Book of Mulling and the Stowe Missal belongs rather to the type of contraction mentioned in Part I, § 3.

*forma fma* (with contraction-stroke above the *f*), which I have noted in Oxford Auct. F IV 32 (Ovid, Ars Amatoria, by a Welsh scribe), belongs, I think, to a period later than that with which we are concerned.

*frater*<sup>e</sup>. *fr* ‘frater,’ *fri* ‘fratris,’ *fri* ‘fratri,’ *frs* ‘fratres,’ etc. The old *f* ‘frater,’ *ff* ‘fratres’ (e.g. London, Cotton Tib. A xiv; Cambridge Bede), *ffb* ‘fratribus’ (corrected to *fribus* ‘fratribus’ on fol. 93<sup>v</sup> of the London MS.) belong to the type mentioned in Part I, § 3.

<sup>e</sup> Fuller details in Traube, ‘Nomina Sacra,’ p. 256.

genus (see Part I, § 3).

gloria (see Part I, § 4).

Graecus (see § 3 'er').

gratia. Although the Continental contractions (see Part III, § 2) are found (cf. grm 'gratiam' in the Berne Horace), still the usual Irish mode of writing this word is with the 'ra'-symbol (see § 3) in the first syllable.

grex (see § 3 'er').

habeo. This Verb appears as frequently as 'dico' (see above) in contracted form: ht 'habet'<sup>d</sup>; hr 'habetur'; hnt 'habent'; hre 'habere'<sup>e</sup>; hret 'haberet'; hns 'habens' (e.g. Book of Mulling, Leyden Priscian); hto 'habeto' (e.g. Berne Horace).

hic. The various parts of the Pronoun shew these forms in Irish MSS.: h (with suprascript horizontal line above the shoulder of the letter) 'haec'; h (with dot either following<sup>f</sup> or placed above the shoulder of the letter, but with no suprascript line) 'hoc'; hs 'huius'<sup>g</sup> (cf. cs 'cuius'); hc 'hunc' (cf. nc 'nunc'), also (usually in the Naples Charisius) h with suprascript c (cf. n<sup>c</sup> 'nunc'). In the Book of Mulling, Milan C 301, etc., hc often denotes 'hanc' as well as 'hunc.' A more precise expression of 'hunc' is hnc (e.g. Turin, F IV 1 [7], of saec. ix).

On 'huiusmodi,' see below. I have noted cross-barred h 'huius' in the Naples Charisius.

homo ho (also h with suprascript o and without contraction-stroke). Similarly hois 'hominis,' hoi 'homini,' hoes 'homines'<sup>h</sup>, houm and hoium (e.g. in the Cambridge Juvencus), hoibus (-bꝑ) 'hominibus,' etc. (For fuller details, see Traube, 'Nomina Sacra,' p. 257.)

huiusmodi hm. This rare contraction occurs in Milan C 301, and

<sup>d</sup> Also het, the *et* being often in ligature (as in our symbol for 'etc.'). In Oxford Auct. F IV 32, I noted ht and het in the same line on fol. 23 r.

<sup>e</sup> Also expressed by means of the syllabic symbol for 'ber'; see § 3 'er.'

<sup>f</sup> In Florence Ashb. 60 this type was unfamiliar to the later corrector. He either expands the contraction or puts the dot above. In the St. Gall Priscian an apostrophe sometimes appears, instead of the dot.

<sup>g</sup> Also expressed by hui' (with the syllabic symbol for 'us', see § 3) or huīs (with the suprascript expression of u; e.g. in the Book of Mulling). In the latter form it resembles the contraction of 'hominis' (see below).

<sup>h</sup> In the glosses in the Würzburg Pauline Epistles, hoīes.

probably comes from its original, for the scribe has miscopied<sup>i</sup> ‘hominum’ for ‘huiusmodi.’

idem. The proper Irish contraction is id (without contraction-stroke), followed by the syllabic symbol for ‘em’ (see § 3). But the Continental form id (with cross-stroke traversing the shaft of the *d*) is common. (See Part III, § 2 on the use of this sign for ‘id est’.)

id est. The full symbol is *i* (often with a dot on the right, sometimes on the left as well) followed by one or other of the signs for ‘est’ (see above). But the ‘est’-sign is often discarded, so that we have merely *i* with contraction-stroke above (e.g. London, Cotton Vesp. B vi, of 811-814 A.D.; the Cambridge Juvencus) or without it (e.g. in the Berne Horace sometimes). The omission of the contraction-stroke would prevent confusion of the symbol with the Preposition ‘in.’

igitur. The earlier Irish contraction<sup>k</sup> is ig’ (without contraction-stroke) (e.g. Book of Mulling, St. Gall Priscian, Carlsruhe Augustine). But the rival symbol <sup>i</sup>g<sup>o</sup> (cf. g ‘ergo’) superseded it (e.g. Book of Armagh, Leyden Priscian, Berne Horace).

In later minuscule g can denote the syllable ‘gui,’ e.g. ‘*sanguinis*’ in the glosses of Oxford Laud. Lat. 26. (For fuller details see Traube, ‘Nomina Sacra,’ p. 258.)

inde (see ‘unde,’ below).

inter I with cross-stroke (usually oblique). Like all contractions in which a cross-stroke is used, this is liable to misinterpretation, since the deletion of a letter was often expressed by drawing a stroke through it. The omission of the word ‘inter’ in a transcript points to this form of contraction in the original<sup>1</sup>.

Fuller expressions of the Preposition are (1) it, with the stroke-symbol of *n* above the *i*, and the stroke-symbol of *er* (see § 3) above the *t*, (2) int, with merely the stroke-symbol of

<sup>i</sup> The Nota Juris huim ‘huiusmodi’ is given on p. 278 of Keil’s Gramm. Lat., vol. IV.

<sup>k</sup> A variation of ig of the Notae Juris. This I have found in London, Cotton Tib. A xiv, in Vatican Pal. 68 and on fol. 87 r. of the Leyden Priscian.

<sup>1</sup> Also perhaps the substitution of ‘in’ for ‘inter.’ I have noted in that part of the Vatican MS. Pal. 829, which is written in Insular script, the correction of *in* on fol. 111 r. to *inter*.

*er* above the *t*. These are common to Continental and Irish script.

With the help of one or other of these contractions of 'inter' are written words like 'interest,' 'interim,' 'interea.' 'Interest,' when written with the first, and 'id est' (see above) are liable to be confused. 'Interdum,' when expressed by obliterated *I* and obliterated *d* (see above on 'dum'), might easily be omitted by a transcriber. The contraction of 'interpretatur,' with the 'inter' symbol and the 'prae' symbol (see below) (e.g. in the Cambridge Juvencus) belongs rather to the type mentioned in Part I, § 3.

iterum. The expression *itr* (with stroke above *t* and above *r*), which sometimes occurs (e.g. in the Book of Mulling) is not quite correct, for it should represent 'i-ter-rum.'

iuxta. I have noted the rare contraction *iux* in the Cambridge Bede. On fol. 3 v. it is expanded by the later corrector.

(legitur *legr* and loquitur *logr* perhaps both belong properly to Part I, § 3.)

magis. I am told that the Nota Juris mg (see Keil's Gramm. Lat. IV, p. 279, mg 'magis,' 'magnus') is found on fol. 4 of Milan C 301.

mater mr (e.g. on p. 386 of the Berne Horace).

meus ms. Similarly *mm* 'meum,' a symbol which is used for 'modum' in the Bobbio MS. of the Latin Grammarians (see below), and for 'memor' in the formula *memor nostri esse dignare, domine papa* (e.g. Oxford Laud. Lat. 104, in Caroline minuscule script of saec. ix-x).

mihi <sup>i</sup>*m* (without contraction-stroke) (like *t* 'tibi'). The form taken by the superscript *i* often resembles the apostrophe used as syllabic symbol of 'us' (see § 3), so that 'mihi' might occasionally be misread as 'mus.'

misericordia (see Part I, § 4).

modo <sup>o</sup>*m* (without contraction-stroke) or *mo*. Hence *tm mo* 'tantum modo,' <sup>o o</sup>*qm* 'quomodo,' etc.

modus. The noun is seldom contracted, except in its technical sense of the Mood of a Verb (see Part I, § 3). I have noted mds (with cross-stroke through the *d*) 'modus' and *mm* (with superscript contraction-stroke) 'modum' in the Bobbio MS. of the Latin Grammarians (see above on 'meus').

mons mon 'montem' (e.g. Book of Armagh). Uncommon.

namque nq; (with contraction-stroke above the *n*) is rare<sup>m</sup> (e.g. Milan C 301). The liability of confusion between the symbols for 'namque,' 'neque' (see below), 'numquam' (see below) seems to have brought about the early disuse of the first two and indeed of all three.

neque nq (e.g. Milan C 301). Very rare.

nihil nl. The contraction-stroke either traverses the upper shaft of the *l* (as in the Book of Mulling, the Carlsruhe Priscian, the St. Gall Priscian, the Cambridge Juvencus, the Berne Horace, Milan C 301, etc.) or, in more characteristically Irish fashion, is drawn to the right of it. Since this modification of *l* also denotes 'vel' (see below), transcribers would sometimes make

<sup>1</sup> mistakes. We find *n* (without contraction-stroke) occasionally, e.g. in the Bobbio MS. of the Latin Grammarians (according to Keil's note in *Gramm. Lat.* IV, p. 207, l. 6) and normally in Florence Ashb. 60, where the later corrector expands it to *nil* and *nichil* and thus prevents the possibility of its being mistaken

<sup>i</sup> for *n* 'nisi' (see below).

<sup>i</sup>

nisi *n* (without contraction-stroke). The ancient type of contraction by syllable-initials, *ns*, appears on fol. 5 r. of Milan C 301. In the Bobbio MS. of the Latin Grammarians we find *nsi* (with contraction-stroke above the *n*; cf. *qsi* 'quasi,' below).

nobis (see also 'vobis'). The more ancient symbol *nb* (e.g. in the Berne Horace) and the more precise *nob* (both with cross-stroke through the upper shaft of *b*; see § 3 'is') are found in Irish, as in Continental MSS. We may infer that the former stood in the original of Oxford Laud. Lat. 92, for it appears on fol. 11 r., while throughout the MS. the other symbol is in use. 'Nobis' and 'nominibus' are confused in Milan C 301.

nomen no (expanded by a corrector on fol. 6 r. of the Cambridge

<sup>m</sup> It comes from the *Notae Juris*, in which *n* with suprascript-stroke can denote 'nam' as well as 'non' (see Keil's *Gramm. Lat.* IV, p. 297). In a Vatican MS. (Reg. 81; in Caroline minuscules) of the *Hisperica Famina N*, with oblique stroke traversing its last limb, occurs for 'nam.' It has evidently been transmitted from the original and was not understood by the scribe. Underneath it, on one of its occurrences, is written *RQ* (i.e. 'require'). I am indebted for this information to Mr. Jenkinson, who kindly sent me photographs of some pages of the MS.

Juvencus, in which this symbol denotes 'nostro'). Similarly nois 'nominis,' noe (and noie) 'nomine,' noa (and noia?) 'nomina,' noum (and noium) 'nominum,' noib; 'nominibus,' noare 'nominare,' etc. On the later *nō* 'non,' see below.

The symbol nn 'nomen' occurs in the Bobbio MS. of the Latin Grammarians (along with these contractions of the oblique cases; also nomb and nomib 'nominibus,' with cross-stroke through the *b*), also in the Moore Bede at Cambridge. A fuller expression is by means of the syllabic sign for 'en' (see § 3) *nom* (with stroke above the *m*), e.g. Rome, Pal. 68. This became the common symbol in Carolingian and later minuscule.

*non n or N.* In that part of an early Tours MS (c. 800 A.D.) in the British Museum (Egerton 2831) which is written in Insular script we find *n̄*; in a Paris MS. (1771) we find *n* with apostrophe above (properly 'num'; see § 3 'um') as well as the form which became common later, *nō*.

(*noster, vester.* Since the Irish and the Continental usage are much the same, the account of the symbols is reserved for Part III, § 2.)

*numerus.* I have noted the contraction by suspension *num* 'numerus' in the Oxford Liber Commoni. Of the various cases the most frequently contracted is the Abl. *nuo* 'numero'. I have also noted *nuis* 'numeris,' *nus* 'numerus,' *num.* 'numerum,' as well as the Verb *nuas* 'numeras' and the Adj. *innua* 'innumera.'

*numquam.* A rare combination of the 'noi'-symbol with the 'quam'-symbol *nōq* (sic) is found, e.g., in the Milan MS., C 301 inf. (probably taken from the original<sup>o</sup>).

*nunc nc* (cf. tc 'tunc') (also *n̄?*).

*omnis.* The older type of contraction *om* (for various cases; see Part III, § 2) is sometimes found, e.g. for 'omnes' in the Vatican MS., Pal. 237 (the part in Insular script), for 'omnem' in the Naples Charisius, for 'omnia' in Oxford, Auct. F IV 32 (the Ars Amatoria of Ovid by a Welsh scribe). More usual is *oa* 'omnia' (e.g. Book of Armagh, Carlsruhe Augustine, etc.);

<sup>n</sup> In the Notae Juris this symbol represents 'nunc vero' (Keil, Gramm. Lat. IV, p. 297).

<sup>o</sup> The Nota Juris is very similar (see Keil's Gramm. Lat. IV, p. 279).

also oia (e.g. in the Dublin MS., Trin. Coll. A IV 20); oe 'omne,' oi 'omni,' oes 'omnes' (e.g. in the Vatican MS., Pal. 68). Similarly oio 'omnino'<sup>p</sup>. Also the more precise type *oms*, properly 'omnes,' while *omis* represents 'omnis' (e.g. Milan L 85 sup.), although this distinction is not always observed (see Part III, § 2); *oma* 'omnia'<sup>q</sup>, *omb<sub>3</sub>* or *omb* (with the contraction-stroke traversing the shaft of the *b*) 'omnibus.' pater pr (e.g. the Carlsruhe Augustine, the Berne Horace), but usually *pat* (cf. p. 27).

per þ (also used as syllabic symbol for 'per'). This sign is peculiarly Irish and is expanded, as unfamiliar, by the later corrector in Florence Ashb. 60. The Continental symbol p (with cross-stroke traversing the lower shaft of the letter) was however not unknown to Irish scribes. One scribe of the St. Gall Priscian uses it persistently (cf. Oxford, Bodl. 319; London, Harl. 7653; the Leyden Priscian; the Berne Horace; the St. Gall Gospels; the Cambridge Bede; Turin F IV 1 (5); Milan L 85 sup.). I have noted both symbols in London, Harl. 2965; in the Cambridge Juvencus; in Florence S. Marc. 611; in the Vatican MS., Pal. 202. In Vat. Pal. 68 the first symbol often exhibits the þ in the 'pro'-form<sup>r</sup> (see below; cf. chap. III, § 2, 'per').

With subscript *i* attached to the hook of the first symbol, it is often difficult to distinguish 'peri' from the symbol p<sub>3</sub> 'pus' (see § 3 'us').

populus pls (with cross-stroke through the *l*) (e.g. in the Berne Horace); pli 'populi' (e.g. Oxford, Auct. F IV 32, on fol. 25 r. by the Welsh scribe of 817—835; the St. Gall Gospels), etc.; even platur 'populatur' (on p. 118 of the Berne Horace). More precise symbols are ppls<sup>t</sup> (e.g. Oxford, Laud. Lat. 92), and pops (e.g. the Würzburg Pauline Epistles). In the Cambridge Bede the later corrector has expanded pops 'populus'

<sup>p</sup> I have noted this symbol in Vat. Pal. 830 of 1072 A.D.

<sup>q</sup> At the beginning of a paragraph this is expressed (e.g. in the Naples Charisius) by a capital O with the letters *ma* inside and a contraction-stroke above.

<sup>r</sup> Nearly the same sign denotes 'prae' in the early Carolingian script of Cologne 106.

<sup>s</sup> Similarly in a Turin fragment, F IV 1 (7), where however the 'er'-mark attached to the þ is not the usual hook, but the apostrophe.

<sup>t</sup> The Visigothic symbol, according to Traube, 'Nomina Sacra,' p. 261.

and *popo* 'populo' to the more familiar *popls*, *poplo* (both with cross-stroke through the *l*).

(On the technical symbol *P*, e.g. *P.R.* 'populus Romanus,' see Part I, § 3.)

post  $\overset{\circ}{p}$  (without contraction-stroke) (e.g. Book of Armagh; Würzburg Pauline Epistles; Carlsruhe Augustine; Vienna 16; Milan C 301 inf.; Munich 6298; Rome, Vat. Pal. 61). This symbol is expanded by the later corrector in Florence Ashb. 60.

$\overset{t}{p}$  (without contraction-stroke) (e.g. the Leyden Priscian; the Berne Horace; the Cambridge Juvencus and Book of Cerne; London, Cotton Tib. A XIV).

Both contractions are often found in the same MS. (e.g. the St. Gall Priscian<sup>u</sup>; the Cambridge Bede; the Carlsruhe Bede; the Book of Mulling). The Continental symbol  $\overset{\circ}{p}'$  (without contraction-stroke), really the syllabic symbol for 'pus' or 'pos' (see § 3 'us'), occurs, along with  $\overset{\circ}{p}$  and  $\overset{t}{p}$  in the Cambridge Bede; while in Milan L 85 sup. we have the fuller form  $\overset{\circ}{p}'t$  as well as  $p'$  and also another contraction  $pt$ . This last, which dangerously resembles the contraction of 'praeter' (see below), I have also noted in a Vatican MS. (Reg. 1209), in a MS. from Fulda Library, Bâle F III 15 e (on fol. 10) and in Florence S. Marc. 611; and we may conjecture its existence in the archetype of any MS. in which 'praeter' is substituted for 'post.'

'Postquam' is written with one or other of these symbols followed by the 'quam' symbol (see below, 'qui').

prae  $\overset{\circ}{p}$ . 'Praeter' is written with this sign, followed by the sign for 'ter' (see below)  $\overset{\circ}{p}t$ .

pro  $\overset{\circ}{p}$  (as in Continental script).

proprius. While the last syllable is written either in full or with a syllabic 'us'-sign (see § 3 'us'), the first two syllables are written in two ways, (1) in precise form, as two syllables, with the 'pro'-sign (see above) followed by the 'pri'-sign  $\overset{i}{p}$  (see § 3 'ra,' and cf. Part III, § 2 'proprius'), (2) in curtailed

<sup>u</sup> In this MS.  $\overset{\circ}{p}$  also represents 'primo.' The danger of this confusion would favour the use of  $\overset{t}{p}$ . On  $\overset{\circ}{p}$  'pro,' see Part III, s.v.

form; as if one syllable, with *i* written above the 'pro'-sign. (Similarly with the various cases '*proprium*', '*proprio*', etc., and with Derivatives like '*proprietas*'). The superscript *i* often takes the form of a mere curve.

*propter.* (1) *pp*, with the contraction-stroke either<sup>x</sup> drawn above each *p* (or one of them) (e.g. Book of Mulling; Leyden Priscian, etc.), or traversing the lower shaft of the letters (e.g. Book of Mulling; Milan C 301; the 9th century London, Cotton Tib. A XV). This is the normal Irish symbol.

(2) in more precise form<sup>y</sup> *ppr* (e.g. in the 8th century London, Cotton Tib. C II; along with *pp*, which a corrector has expanded on fol. 112 r.).

(3) *þr* I have noted this only in the Carlsruhe Priscian.

It is hard to say which of these three is to be ascribed to the original of a MS. in which '*proprius*' (-um, etc.) is substituted for '*propter*'. Perhaps the third, for it is the least familiar and differs from the curtailed symbol for '*propri-*' (see above) only in the direction of the curve above the 'pro'-sign (cf. Part III, § 2). In the Berne Horace occasionally (e.g. p. 357) precisely this form of symbol is erroneously used for '*proprium*'.

*quae* (see 'qui').

*quaesumus* *qs* (e.g. in the 8th cent. London MS., Cotton Tib. A XIV). In the Stowe Missal I noted *qus*, *qus*, *qms* (cf. Part I, § 3).

*quaero.* The usual contraction is merely by the substitution of a 'que'-symbol or a 'quae'-symbol for the first syllable. Special abbreviations, like *qr* 'quāeritur' (in the Berne Horace; but *qrt* 'quaeritur' in the Carlsruhe Bede) or 'quaerit' (in the Naples Charisius), belong to the type mentioned in Part I, § 3.

*quam*, *quamquam* (see 'qui').

<sup>x</sup> In Munich 6298 not merely are both these varieties used, but also *pp* without any contraction-stroke. In Bâle F III 15 d (from Fulda) the 'pro'-sign followed by *p* is used.

<sup>y</sup> Varieties are (1) the 'pro'-sign followed by *pr*, e.g. in the text of the Würzburg Pauline Epistles (M. th. fol. 12), (2) *prop*, (3) *pp* followed by the 'ter'-sign (see below). The last I noted in Oxford, Laud. Lat. 92 and in the Book of Mulling, so written that it would read 'pr-ae-p-ter' and might be mis-copied 'praeter.' The last two occur, along with *pp*, in the 10th century Florence MS., S. Marc. 611.

quando qn (confusible<sup>z</sup> with qm 'quoniam') and the more precise *qno* (confusible with qmo 'quomodo') are the usual contractions. But we find also<sup>a</sup> qdo (with the contraction-stroke traversing the shaft of the *d*) (in the 10th century Breton [?]) MS. at Oxford, Laud. Lat. 26; also, and more frequently, the more precise form qnd (with contraction-stroke sometimes as in qdo, sometimes drawn above the *n*; confusable with qmd 'quomodo') (e.g. in the Cambridge Bede; in Rome Pal. 68; in Munich 6298; occasionally in the Florence MS., Ashb. 60, which however usually has 'qno, a symbol for which in its earlier occurrences the later corrector wrongly substitutes qm 'quoniam').

quare qre (e.g. in the Cambridge Bede and in Florence Ashb. 60; in both MSS. it is expanded by the later corrector).

quasi. The older type qs (e.g. Milan C 301; Leyden Voss. Q. 69; expanded by the later corrector on fol. 9 r. of the Cambridge Bede) was identical with the contraction of 'quaesumus' (see above). The more precise qsi is the prevalent form.

que *q.* or *q,* or *q;* (the dot and comma are often united q3) or *q:* (all without contraction-stroke). This sign often plays the part of the syllable 'quae' in words like 'qu(a)ero,' but in this function is normally differentiated<sup>b</sup> by three dots arranged in triangular fashion q:: 'quae' (see below). With addition of *m*, we find (in Milan C 301) q;m 'quem' (see below). In Munich 6298, a MS. which (like many of its kind) exhibits confusion of *e* and *i* in spellings like 'cremen,' 'contenetur' 'gaudiat,' the 'que'-symbol plays the part of 'qui,' e.g. q:b; and q:b; 'quibus,' q:a 'quia.'

qui, quis. The various cases of the Pronoun and the various derivative Conjunctions are thus expressed:—

(1) by superscript vowel (without contraction-stroke):

*q*<sup>i</sup> 'qui,' whence *qd*<sup>i</sup> 'quid,' *qb*<sup>i</sup>; or *qb*<sup>i</sup> 'quibus,' *qppē*<sup>i</sup> 'quippe,' etc.

<sup>z</sup> In the Notae Juris qn denoted 'quoniam,' as well as 'quando.' See Keil's Gramm. Lat. IV, p. 298.

<sup>a</sup> Since this symbol, lacking the *o*, denotes 'quod' (see below), the substitution of 'quod' for 'quando' in a MS. may point to its presence in the original.

<sup>b</sup> In the Paris MS. (1771) q3, 'que' becomes 'quae' when a contraction-stroke is added above. In the Stowe Missal this is found for 'quem.'

<sup>o</sup> ‘quo,’ whence <sup>o</sup> *qs* ‘quos,’ <sup>o</sup> *qr* (with contraction-stroke over or alongside of the *r*) ‘quorum,’ etc.

<sup>a</sup> ‘qua,’ whence <sup>a</sup> *qs* ‘quas,’ <sup>a</sup> *qr* (with stroke over or alongside of the *r*) ‘quarum,’ <sup>a</sup> *qnt*; ‘quantus,’ etc.

(2) with contraction-stroke of various form :

*q* ‘qui’ (the cross-stroke is also horizontal); followed by *s* ‘quis’; followed by *d* ‘quid’<sup>c</sup>. This, the usual sign in Carolingian minuscule script, I have noted occasionally in Munich 6298, the Naples Charisius, Rome Pal. 202 (fol. 17 v.). But in Irish its normal function is ‘quia’ (see below). It can also play the part of ‘quam,’ e.g. in the 8th century London MS., Cotton Tib. A XIV, and (along with the usual symbol; see below) in the Leyden Priscian<sup>d</sup> and the first part of Oxford, Auct. F IV 32 (where it also denotes ‘quae’ occasionally).

In the Carlsruhe Augustine *q* with horizontal cross-stroke denotes ‘quam’ (also the usual ‘quam’-symbol; see below), *q* with oblique cross-stroke ‘quia.’

*q* (with contraction-stroke above) ‘quae.’ This, the Continental symbol (used in the Naples Charisius), superseded the Irish symbol *q*: (without contraction-stroke) in time. A wavy contraction-stroke (form) discriminates the symbol of ‘quem’ (e.g. in the Berne Horace; the Stowe Missal).

*q* ‘quod’ (expanded by the later corrector of the Cambridge Bede on fol. 26 r.). Also the contraction, normal in Caroline minuscule script, *qd* (with contraction-stroke traversing the shaft of the *d*), which occurs early, e.g. in the minuscule portion (fol. 116) of the Book of Durrow (Dublin, Trin. Coll. A. 4. 5); see Part III, § 2. In Munich 6298 we find both these contractions, along with the ‘quid’-contraction (see above); in some MSS., e.g. Munich 3731, London, Cotton Tib. A xv, *qd* (with contraction-stroke over the *q* and not intersecting the shaft of the *d*); similarly, along with the usual arrangement

<sup>c</sup> Sometimes also ‘quod,’ e.g. in Munich 6298.

<sup>d</sup> Did it stand in the original of Munich 6298? In this MS., which usually shews *qa* (with contraction-stroke above) for ‘quam,’ this symbol is expanded to ‘quam’ by the corrector on fol. 34 r.

of the stroke, in London, Reg. 2 A xx; London, Cotton Tib. C ii.

¶ 'quam' (when doubled, 'quamquam'), the normal Carolingian symbol (see Part III, § 2 'qui'). The occasional use of the Continental 'qui'-symbol for 'quam' has already been mentioned. In the Carlsruhe Bede I have noted q:: (without contraction-stroke), properly 'quae,' as used for 'quam.' Similarly q with contraction-stroke above, properly 'quae,' can represent 'quam' (e.g. in the Vatican MS., Pal. 68, with a different form of contraction-stroke from that of q 'quae') in the Compounds 'tamquam,' 'postquam,' 'numquam.'

*qb* (with contraction-stroke traversing the shaft of the *b*) 'quibus' (e.g. Milan C 301).

(3) Other types. The *u* of these words is often suprascript, being occasionally ligatured with *a* following *i* into a sinuous line like S.

In Leyden Voss. Q 69 (Continental) q (without contraction-stroke) followed by this sinuous symbol denotes 'quis.' In Milan C 301 inf. we find qs 'quis' (on fol. 5 r. in the phrase 'nisi quis').

'Quem' is not so often contracted as the other cases. To the expressions of this word that have been already mentioned may be added qm in Paris 10861 (fol. 42 r. Jesus Christus in *quem* credidisti). This usually denotes 'quoniam.' In Munich 6298 I have noted qe 'quem.'

(On 'cuius,' see above, s. v.)

The numerous divergences from normal usage which have been mentioned (and the number might be increased<sup>e</sup>) throw some light on the frequent confusion in MSS. of these Pronominal Cases and Conjunctions. A reference to Part III, § 2 will shew that the same bewildering variety prevailed in Continental script; although it is possible that fuller investigation may bring order into chaos, by assigning this or that divergent form to this or that monastery-scriptorium.

These contractions are often expanded by later correctors or replaced by the current symbols, e.g. the peculiarly Irish q:: (without contraction-stroke), 'quae' in Florence Ashb. 60, and on fol. 25 v. of the Cambridge Bede.

<sup>e</sup> A Leyden MS. (67 D), which shews the Irish contractions, uses q with oblique cross-bar (properly 'quia') in the functions of (1) 'quod,' (2) 'quam.'

quia *q* (expanded<sup>f</sup> by the later corrector of Florence Ashb. 60).

This is identical with the Continental 'qui'-symbol (often having, like it, the cross-stroke horizontal and not oblique). Hence the frequent confusion of 'quia' and 'qui' in MSS.

quidem. Two early symbols (cf. the Notae Juris of Keil's Gramm.

Lat. IV pp. 280, 298) dangerous to transcribers, are found in the Milan MS., C. 301: (1) The 'quod'-symbol *qd* (with contraction-stroke traversing the shaft of the *d*). The substitution of 'quod' for 'quidem' in a MS. points to the use of this contraction in the original.

(2) ~~qd~~. This symbol might easily be mistaken for an obliterated word and omitted by a transcriber.

A safer symbol is *qd-* (the 'qui'-symbol followed by the syllabic symbol for 'dem'; see § 3 'em').

quippe *qp* (e.g. in Milan C 301) and the more precise *qpe* (e.g. in the Leyden Priscian).

(See also above, 'qui'.)

*quomodo qmo* (confusible with *qno* 'quando'), and *qm* (without contraction-stroke; cf. above, 'qui' and 'modo'). Both occur sometimes in the same MS. (e.g. in the Book of Mulling). Another contraction, shewing the ancient type, by syllabic initials, is *qmd*, which is found (along with *qmo*) in Milan C 301, and is confusable with *qnd* 'quando.' In Florence, S. Marc. 111, we find the more precise *qmdo* 'quomodo' and *qndo* 'quando.'

*quoniam qm* (confusible<sup>g</sup> with *qn* 'quando') and, in more precise form, *qnm* (e.g. in the St. Gall Priscian, where it also represents 'quantum'). Occasional varieties are (1) *qum*, e.g. in the Cambridge Book of Cerne (on fol. 36 r.) and in the half-uncial Cologne MS. (213), (2) *quo*, e.g. in this Cologne MS. (along with *qum*); in Munich 6297 and Würzburg M. th. fol. 69 (along with *qm*). These last two are liable to be misread<sup>h</sup> as 'quom.' So is the more precise *quom*; found (along with *qm* and *quo*) in Milan L 85 sup., of saec. ix init.

<sup>f</sup> Also in London, Reg. 2 A xx (on fol. 20 v.); in the Leyden Priscian.

<sup>g</sup> On the occasional use of this symbol for 'quem,' see above.

<sup>h</sup> In the Usher Gospels (Dublin, Trin. Coll. A 4. 15, "about A.D. 600") I noted on fol. 133 r. *quom* corrected into *quoniam*.

quoque *qq*. This unfamiliar sign is often expanded by correctors, e.g. in Florence Ashb. 60; in the Cambridge Bede (fol. 25 v.); in Oxford, Laud. Lat. 92 (fol. 49 r.). In Oxford Auct. F IV 32 (Ovid Ars Amatoria, by a Welsh scribe) I noted the similarity<sup>i</sup> of *qq* 'quoque' and *qq*: 'quaeque.' This similarity is absent when (as often in the Berne Horace) the contraction-stroke traverses the lower shafts of the letters.

quot qt. Very common. (As a Nota Juris, 'quantum,' 'quoties.') regnum reg (e.g. in book of Mulling). Not common.

reliqua (in the formula 'et reliqua,' like our 'etc.') *rl* (with contraction-stroke to the right of the upper shaft of the *l*). In Florence Ashb. 60 the contraction-stroke traverses the *l* and *et* (in ligature) *rl* is not unlike *est*.

The oldest type of contraction, the single initial letter *r* (e.g. in the Berne Horace) is less usual (cf. Part I, § 3).

saeculum (see Part I, § 4).

scribo scrip 'scriptum' (e.g. Book of Armagh). Uncommon. (See also 'suprascriptus'.)

secundum (Prep.) *Y* (cross-barred *s*). Like all contractions with cross-strokes, this was liable to be omitted by a transcriber. Besides, its unfamiliarity<sup>k</sup> produced many errors in copying. Thus in an uncial eighth century MS. of Brussels (9850-2) I noted *sed* corrected to *secundum*. It is also worth mentioning that in the Carlsruhe Bede the letter K has often the appearance of this symbol, often of *si*.

The Adj. 'secundus,' -a, -um, -i, -o, etc., generally adds a termination<sup>l</sup> to this sign, although the sign itself sometimes plays this part (e.g. both uses appear in the Carlsruhe Bede). Occasional forms of the contraction are *sec* (in the Cambridge Bede, which also has *scm*, the normal contraction of 'sanctum'; in the half-uncial Vienna 1224) and *secun* (in the Bobbio MS. of the Latin Grammarians).

<sup>i</sup> The symbol *qq* with a contraction-stroke over each *q* denotes 'quaeque'; with a cross-stroke (properly oblique) through the shaft of each *q* 'quamquam' (see above, 'qui').

<sup>k</sup> The later corrector of Florence Ashb. 60 substitutes for it the contractions *scd* and *scdm*.

<sup>l</sup> In the Leyden Priscian I noted on fol. 2 r. a corrector's addition of the letters *da* to the symbol, in order to denote 'secunda.' In the Berne Horace the symbol followed by *m* is often used to denote the Preposition.

sed s. To a Carolingian transcriber this would mean 'sunt' (see Part III, § 2). In the Bobbio MS. of the Latin Grammarians s' (without contraction-stroke above) represents 'sed,' s (with contraction-stroke above) 'sunt' or the syllable 'ser' (see § 3 'er'). In Florence Ashb. 60 we find 's' (without contraction-stroke), for which the later corrector substitutes the symbol current at his own time.

sequitur *seqr* (like *loqr* 'loquitur'). I noted *seqt* in the 9th century Leyden 67 D, which uses Irish contractions.

sicut <sup>i</sup>s <sup>t</sup>. Also s (e.g. in the Berne Horace). In a Bâle MS. (F III, 15 d), from the library of Fulda, we find st, which is also used in the same MS. in its ordinary sense of 'sunt' (see below). In a Vatican MS. (Pal. 202) I noted sc (on fol. 36 r.), the ancient<sup>m</sup> type of contraction. When a mere contraction-stroke is substituted for suprascript u we get the nearly full expression *sict* (e.g. in Vat. Pal. 259).

significat (see Part III, § 3).

sine sn (like su 'sive').

sive su. A Carolingian transcriber would naturally interpret this (the Nota Juris; see Keil's Gramm. Lat. IV, p. 280) as the Verb 'sum.'

I am told that in Milan C 301 inf. another symbol is also found, almost identical with the 'secundum'-symbol (a cross-barred s; see above). In Vat. Pal. 68 I have noted s (with contraction-stroke above) 'seu.'

spatium. I have noted spā 'spatia' in the Oxford Liber Commoni. sunt st The second syllable of 'possunt' is often expressed by this symbol. In the Naples Charisius both st and s (the normal Continental contraction) are used.

super sr (often confusable with fr 'frater'). The last syllable is often expressed by the 'per'-sign (see above).

supra. I have noted<sup>n</sup> sup in Milan L 85 sup. (on fol. 60 v.). The usual expression is with the 'pra'-sign (see § 3 'ra') for the last syllable.

<sup>m</sup> It is one of the 'Notae Juris,' given on p. 300 of vol. IV. of Keil's Grammatici Latini.

<sup>n</sup> Did it stand in the original of the ninth century Paris 9530 (in Caroline minuscules) in which, on fol. 17 r., sup (with contraction-stroke over the p) is corrected into sup 'supra'?

suprascriptus *ss*. (Also for 'suis'; see below). More precise are case-forms like *ssi*, *sti*, *sspti* 'suprascripti.'

*suis*. I have noted *ss* 'suis' in the 9th century Oxford MS., Laud. Lat. 92, as well as in later MSS. (e.g. Oxford, Laud. Lat. 26; the Dublin Trinity College Hymns, etc.).

*tamen tn* (while *tm* denotes<sup>o</sup> 'tantum'). A fuller expression is *tam*, with contraction-stroke (see § 3 'en') over the *m* (e.g. in the Book of Mulling). In the Cambridge Bede (on fol. 14 r.) and in Florence Ashb. 60 the later corrector expands the unfamiliar symbol *tn*.

*tamquam*. Rarely *tq* (e.g. in the Cambridge Bede, expanded by the later corrector on fol. 35 r.); *tāq* (with contraction-stroke over the *q*) in Vat. Pal. 68. Usually the 'quam'-symbol is utilized. *tantum tm* (expanded<sup>p</sup> by the later corrector in Florence Ashb. 60), whence *tmmo* 'tantummodo' (see above, 'modo'). The older type of contraction, with the initial letter of each syllable, *tt*, appears in the Bobbio MS. of Latin Grammarians and in the Cambridge Bede (where it is often expanded by the later corrector). One scribe of the Leyden Priscian uses the more precise *tnm*. The Welsh scribe of Ovid Ars Amatoria in Oxford, Auct. F IV 32 uses *tno* for 'tanto.' (See also Traube, 'Nomina Sacra,' p. 265, who adds *ttm* 'tantum').

*tenipus*. The various cases of this word are sometimes expressed by contraction, especially the Abl. Sing., e.g. *temp* 'tempore' (in the Naples Charisius; in Oxford, Laud. Lat. 92, etc.). (See also Part III, § 2.)

*ter t* (often a syllabic symbol, e.g. in 'pater,' 'mater,' 'tertius,' etc.) The old type of contraction (found in the Notae Juris, e.g. in Vat. Reg. 886), with the contraction-stroke traversing the *t*, I have noted in the Anglo-Saxon script of an early Tours MS. (c. 800 A.D.) in the British Museum (Egerton 2831). Occasionally an apostrophe over the *t* is substituted for the contraction-stroke (e.g. on fol. 69 r. of the Leyden Priscian); but this symbol normally denotes 'tus' or 'tur' (see § 3 'ur').

<sup>o</sup> In the Leyden Priscian one scribe observes this distinction (e.g. *tmm* 'tantummodo' fol. 199 v.), but another uses *tm* 'tamen,' as well as *tn* 'tamen' (but

<sup>o</sup> *tnm* 'tantum,' e.g. *tnmm* 'tantummodo' fol. 71 v.). The confusion of 'tamen' and 'tantum' would be inevitable in a transcript of this MS.

<sup>p</sup> Does it ever express 'tantam'? On fol. 79 r. of Vat. Reg. 1209 it is so expanded by the corrector.

tibi  $\overset{i}{t}$  (without contraction-stroke). (Cf. m  $\overset{i}{m}$  'mihi'.) trans  $\overset{i}{ts}$  (sometimes resembling ds 'deus'). Also the more precise trs (e.g. in the Carlsruhe Priscian).

tunc  $\overset{c}{tc}$  (also  $\overset{c}{t}?$ ).

tuus. I have noted t 'tua' on fol. 20 r. of the Carlsruhe Augustine.

This might be miscopied as 'tra' (see Part III, § 3 'ra').

vel. The older symbol  $\overset{a}{u}$  (one of the Notae Juris) is occasionally found (e.g. in Florence Ashb. 60, expanded by the later corrector), but survived longest in the contraction of 'velut' (see below). The usual symbol is l (with cross-stroke).

velut uu (liable to be misread<sup>r</sup> as 'unum'). Also expressed by the substitution of either of the 'vel'-symbols (see above) for the first syllable.

ver u. This is commonly a syllabic contraction, e.g. 'verbum' (see § 3 for the use of this symbol for the syllables 'ver' and 'ven').

vero  $\overset{o}{u}$  (without contraction-stroke; often with the V-shape of u) and  $\overset{o}{uo}$  (see § 3 'er').

vester (see 'noster').

videlicet. Sometimes uid (e.g. in the Cambridge Bede<sup>s</sup>).

unde un (cf. an 'ante'). This contraction might be misread as 'unum.'

I have not noted in 'inde,' except in a passage in the Carlsruhe Augustine, where un 'unde' has been corrected into 'inde' by erasing the first part of the u.

ut. The Nota Juris  $\overset{u}{\bar{u}}$  (e.g. in Vat. Reg. 886) survives in the contraction of 'velut' (see above). But a symbol, which seems really to be a ligature of the letters u and t, sometimes approximates to this, e.g. in the Oxford, Auct. F IV 32 (Ovid Ars Amatoria, by a Welsh scribe)  $\overset{u}{\bar{u}}$  (with the V-shape of the letter u), and similarly in the Cambridge Juvencus (with dot instead of apostrophe).

vobis (see also 'nobis')  $\overset{u}{\bar{b}}$  (with cross-stroke through the shaft of the b) is the earlier type (e.g. in the 8th century London MS.,

<sup>q</sup> It also denotes 'ver' (see below) and 'ven' (see § 3).

<sup>r</sup> In the religious formula (see Part I, § 3) *Christus qui vivit et regnat in secula seculorum. amen*, the word 'vivit' is denoted by this contraction. A monastic scribe might therefore possibly substitute 'vivit' for 'velut.'

<sup>s</sup> Along with wide (expanded on fol. 81 r.) and uidel (expanded on fol. 83 v.).

Harl. 2965). On the more usual and more precise *nob* (with the syllabic 'is'-symbol), see § 3 'is.'

### 3. List of Syllabic Symbols (including the most frequent 'suspensions' of final syllables).

con C (cf. § 2 'contra').

-e, -em. The final syllable 'ne' is often expressed by n- (e.g. 'nomine,' 'margine') in the Leyden Priscian. The same symbol can express -nem (e.g. 'discretionem' in fol. 8o of Leyden Voss. Q. 2). Similarly d- for the final syllable 'dem' is a favourite Irish usage, e.g. qd- 'quidem' (cf. Part III, § 3).

en. The symbol, a superscript stroke, is not common, except in 'men' (e.g. 'praesenti' in the Naples Charisius and the Berne Horace; 'gentem' in the Dublin MS., Trin. Coll. A IV 20) (cf. Part III, § 3).

er. The same symbol denotes 'er.' It is commonest in 'ter' (see § 2, s.v.); 'ber' (e.g. 'habere,' 'liber'), 'ver' (e.g. ūo 'vero'). I have noted in the Naples Charisius 'ser' (e.g. 'servandum') and 'cer' (e.g. 'certe') (cf. Part III, § 3, on the Continental usage of this sign). The peculiarly Irish symbol for 'per' has been already mentioned (§ 2, s.v.). Irish, too, is the use of the 'er-' symbol for 're,' especially in the word 'grecus' (Graecus). I have noted in the Naples Charisius 'catacrexis' (-chr-), in fol. 8o of Leyden Voss. Q. 2 'nigredinem' (by a Welsh scribe).

-is. Final 'bis' is denoted by a cross-stroke through the shaft, e.g. 'urbis,' 'vobis,' 'nobis,' 'dabis' (which might be miscopied as 'dabit'). (On the similar Continental usage, see Part III, § 3.)

-it. This ending of the third Person Singular of Verbs is often expressed by a stroke over the preceding letter, e.g. 'facit,' 'fecit.' (On the similar Continental usage, see Part III, § 3.)

ra (etc.). Much the same practice is followed in Irish as in Continental script (see Part III, § 3), but the substitution of two dots (or two commas) for superscript *a* is characteristic of Irish, e.g. 'supra,' 'contra,' 'gratia.' These two dots might easily be mistaken by a transcriber for 'puncta delentia.'

-runt rt (with contraction-stroke above), and similarly bt 'bunt,' etc.; while -rum is expressed by r (with contraction-stroke above or alongside). This became the normal Irish usage<sup>t</sup>, but

<sup>t</sup> 'Erunt' written in this way often resembles 'est' (e.g. on fol. 34 r. of Florence S. Marc. 611). In the Berne Horace (e.g. p. 26) we find an expression of 'berunt' by cross-barred *b* followed by *t* with superscript contraction-stroke.

is not quite established, especially in the older MSS. Thus an 8th century London MS. (Cotton Tib. C II) has *anglrm* ‘*angelorum*,’ *apostlrm* ‘*apostolorum*,’ etc.; a Vatican MS., Pal. 68, uses *r-* (*sic*) both for ‘*runt*’ and for ‘*rum*.’ (On the Continental treatment of these two final syllables, see Part III, § 3.)

*ul* is expressed, as in Continental script (see Part III, § 3) by *l* with a cross-stroke, e.g. ‘*multus*,’ ‘*populus*’ (cf. § 2, s. v.), ‘*seculum*,’ ‘*nullam*.’

*-um* is treated much as in Continental script (see Part III, § 3). Thus *d* with cross-stroke represents ‘*-dum*,’ e.g. ‘*dandum*’ (cf. § 2, ‘*dum*’), and *c* with superscript stroke (or apostrophe) ‘*cum*’ (cf. § 2 ‘*cum*’) (e.g. ‘*locum*,’ ‘*calicum*’ in the Book of Mulling).

On ‘*rum*,’ see above.

*ur* is denoted (as in early Continental script; see Part III, § 3) in earlier MSS. by the apostrophe, e.g. *fig'a* ‘*figura*;’ in later by the *z*-symbol. In London, Cotton Tib. A XIV the older symbol is corrected to the later more than once. For ‘*tur*’ we often find a cross-stroke (usually vertical) intersecting the upper and lower branch of the *t*, e.g. in Oxford, Laud. 92, Milan L 85 sup., Vat. Pal. 68, Vat. Reg. 1209, Paris 1771, and (with a slight variety of form) in the Cambridge Bede, Leyden Voss. F 4, and Florence S. Marc. 611.

*us* is specially denoted by the colon or the semi-colon or (with dot and comma joined together) *z*, e.g. *auḡtas* ‘*augustas*.’ Also by the apostrophe-sign. What is said of this syllable in Continental script (Part III, § 3) applies, in the main, to its Irish use also.

### PART III. CONTINENTAL SCRIPT.

#### I. List of the MSS. most often cited:—

Berlin (Phillipp. 1716) *Praedicationes*, saec. viii-ix.

Berne (611) *Varia*, saec. viii-ix, in Merovingian script (with many of the Irish contractions).

Brussels (10127-41) *Canones*, (Ghent), saec. viii.

(8780-93) *Canones*, (Stavelot), saec. viii.

Carlsruhe (Reich. 191) *Varia*, (Reichenau), saec. viii-ix.

(Reich. 248) *Glossae*, (Reichenau), saec. viii-ix.

(Reich. 253) *Jerome*, (Reichenau), saec. viii.

Leyden (Voss. Q 69) Glossary, etc., (St. Gall), saec. viii-ix.  
(Voss. F 3) Ausonius, Paulinus, etc. (Lyons), saec. ix,  
in Visigothic script.  
(Voss. F 26) Glossaries, (Abbey of S. Bavo, Ghent),  
saec. viii-ix.  
(67 F) Glossaries, saec. viii-ix.

London (Brit. Mus.).  
(Add. 31,031) Gregory, (Bavaria), saec. viii, in Merovingian script.  
(Cotton, Ner. A II) Theological Tracts, (France),  
saec. viii. ex.

Lucca (490) Eusebii Chronica, saec. viii, in Lombard script.

Milan (Ambr.) (B 31 sup.) Isidore de Differentiis, (Bobbio),  
before 840 A.D., in semi-Lombardic script.  
(C 105 inf.) Hegesippus, (Bobbio), c. 700 A.D., in pre-Lombardic script.  
(D 268 inf.) Ambrose, etc., (Bobbio), saec. vii-viii, in pre-Lombardic script.  
(L 99 sup.) Isidore, (Bobbio), saec. viii, in pre-Lombardic script.

Munich (1086) Vita S. Bonifatii, (Freising), saec. viii-ix.  
(6228) Jerome, (Freising), saec. viii.  
(6243) Canones, (Freising), saec. viii.  
(6330) Doctrinae Patrum, (Freising), saec. viii-ix.  
(14437) Augustine, (Frankfort), 823 A.D. ("scriptus autem per Ellennardum et Dignum, Hildoino orthographiam praestante. Scriptus est autem diebus septem et in octavo correctus").

Oxford (Bodl.) (Lat. Th. d. 3) Jerome's Commentary on O.T.,  
c. 780 A.D.

Paris (3836) Canones, (Corbie), saec. viii.  
(10612) Gregory, saec. viii.  
(13386) Peregrinus, saec. viii.

Rome (Vat.) (Pal. 187) Galen, (Lorsch), saec. viii (the minuscule part).  
(Pal. 216) Augustiné, saec. viii-ix.  
(Vat. 5763) Isidore's Etymologies, (Bobbio), saec. vii-viii,  
in pre-Lombardic script.

St. Gall (70) St. Paul's Epistles, (St. Gall), saec. viii.

(194) Caesarius, etc.

(238) Liber Proprietatis Sermonum, etc. (St. Gall),  
saec. viii.

Verona (89) *Orationale Mozarabicum*, in Visigothic script.

## 2. List of Contractions :—

(Those which are found also in later Continental script are printed in italics. Unless otherwise stated, it is always to be understood that a stroke is drawn above the letters forming the contraction in the MSS.)

*adeo* *ado* (with contraction-stroke over the *o* or traversing the shaft of the *d*) (cf. *ido* 'ideo'), e.g. in the Visigothic Leyden Voss. F 3.

*anima* *aia* (see Part II, § 2).

*annus* (see Part II, § 2). I have noted an 'annos' in the eighth century Paris 13348, an and ann 'annos' in Brussels 8780—93, an 'annus,' etc. (in repetitions) in Leyden Scal. 28, ann 'annos' in Cologne 91, annr 'annorum' in Berne 611 (cf. Part I, § 3).

*apud.* Rarely *ap* (the Irish contraction; see Part II, § 2), e.g. Rome, Pal. lat. 216. More precise and commoner is *apd* (with cross-stroke through the shaft of the *d*), e.g. Leyden Voss. F 58.

*aut.* Sometimes *a* (the Irish " contraction; see Part II, § 2), e.g. Brussels 10127 — 41, Leyden Voss. F 26. There is danger of confusion with the Preposition *a* (cf. Part II, § 2). Thus in Milan L 99 sup. I noted on p. 35 the Prep. with the apex (i.e. the acute accent sign put over a long vowel) in the sentence *a codicibus legum abolendis* written exactly in the form of this contraction).

*autem.* A detailed historical account of the contractions of this word will be found in an article by Traube in the *Neues Archiv d. Geschichtskunde*, vol. xxvi, pp. 232 sqq. He says that the contraction *aut* originated in Italy, whence it passed into France, and dominated Continental script from the tenth century onwards. The rival symbol *au* also originated in Italy, later than the other, and passed from Italy into Germany (and Switzerland). Characteristic of Visigothic script is the symbol *aum*.

" It is (like *ap* 'apud') one of the *Notae Juris*, e.g. in Vat. Reg. 886.

caput *cap* (with contraction-stroke over the *p*). In vol. XXVII of the Neues Archiv d. Geschichtskunde, pp. 270 sqq., Traube gives an account of the contractions of this word which were used to indicate a new paragraph, (1) K, (2) 'c, (3) kpt (a Spanish form), etc., and shews how they often intruded into the text or were misinterpreted by scribes (e.g. *et* appears for the K-symbol in some MSS. of Martianus Capella).

cum *c*, also c with apostrophe above (and with no contraction-stroke). In an eighth century MS. of Brussels (10127-41) we find this differentiation: (1) c with apostrophe above, 'cum,' (2) c with contraction-stroke above, 'con-' (3) co with contraction-stroke over the *o*, 'com-' (and 'con-?'). In Munich 14437 'nobiscum' appears as nobc, with cross-stroke through the *b*, but with no stroke over the *c*. The corrector expands this symbol on its first appearance on fol. 32 v., but leaves it unaltered in its other occurrences.

dico. What was said of the Irish contractions (Part II, § 2) applies, in the main, to the Continental. Thus dr 'dicitur,' dt 'dicit,' dx 'dixit,' shew the earlier type; *dicr*, *dic* (with stroke over the *c*), *dix* (with stroke over the *x*) the later (e.g. in Munich 14437 dx on fol. 61 r., but usually dix 'dixit,' so that dx apparently comes from the original). In the Leyden Glossary (Voss. Q 69) we find side by side for 'dicitur,' dr, dir, dicr, etc. (cf. Part I, § 3); while 'dicunt' is expressed by the earlier type of contraction dnt, as well as by the more precise dint. For 'dicuntur' the earlier symbol is dnr. Of the same type is drt, 'dixerunt' (which I have noted in a ninth century London MS. (Add. 11,880) on fol. 131 v.), and dxms 'diximus' in Vienna 957. In the Caroline minuscule part of an Oxford MS. (Auct. F IV 32) 'dicit' is expressed by dit. For 'dicens' the earlier type of contraction is dcs (e.g. in Munich 1044), the later<sup>x</sup> is *dics* (e.g. in Brussels 8216-8, with dict 'dicentes'; Carlsruhe Reich. 191; London Harl. 3063; St. Gall 185, while dns represents 'dominus'); but there is an early contraction of the Participle by 'suspension' dic, which I have noted in the uncial part of an eighth century MS. of Brussels (9850-2; perhaps from St. Vaast's, Arras),

<sup>x</sup> I have noted diens 'dicens' in Berne 376: dict 'dicit' on fol. 73 r. of a MS. from Reichenau Library, Carlsruhe Reich. 248.

and which also occurs (probably taken from the original<sup>y</sup>) in a ninth century minuscule MS. of Brussels (9403). I have not noted in Continental script the Irish symbols dms (dcms) 'dicimus,' dxnt 'dixerunt,' dre 'dicere,' dcum 'dictum,' etc. dum (see § 3 'um').

eius. The word had no special symbol, as it had in Irish script, but was usually written with the help of the syllabic 'us'-sign (see § 3). In a Vatican MS. (Pal. 216) I noted *ei* (which might easily be misread 'enim'), as well as *ei'* (without contraction-stroke).

enim. The Irish H-like symbol is not properly Continental, but I have noted a variation, the symbol preceded by the vowel *e* (without contraction - stroke) in an eighth century MS. of Brussels (10127-41). In the Milan Hegesippus *en* is used. The old symbol (one of the Notae Juris) **N** is found<sup>z</sup> in an eighth century Vienna MS. (957).

*epistula* (see Part I, § 4).

*est* *e* (also *ee* 'esse,' *eet* 'essel,' etc.) or  $\div$  (cf. Part II, § 2). In Oxford, Lat. Th. d. 3 (in which *ae* is used for *e* in all kinds of words, e.g. 'laegis,' 'fuaeris,' 'vidaetae,' etc.) I have noted *ae* 'est' (e.g. on fol. 115 v.).

*et.* The Irish  $\gamma$ -like symbol early found its way into Continental usage (e.g. in Vat. 6018, on fol. 52 r.; in the ninth century Vat. Reg. 342; in the Visigothic Verona 89).

*facit, fecit* (see § 3 'it').

*frater* (same as in Irish; see Part II, § 2). Also *fra* (e.g. Lucca 490). In Munich 14437 *frm* 'fratrem' has been altered (on fol. 53 v.) into *frem* by the corrector, presumably to obviate the danger of 'fratrum' being understood. In formulas (cf. Part I, § 3) *fr* can denote 'feria' (e.g. Leyden, Scal. 28). (For fuller details, see Traube, 'Nomina Sacra,' p. 256.)

*gens.* The contraction of this word is not very common. I have noted *gs* 'gentis,' *gtm* 'gentem' in Oxford, Lat. Th. d. 3. (On the syllabic 'en'-symbol, see § 3.)

<sup>y</sup> The scribe himself has expanded the contraction on fol. 37 v. In the uncial MS. a corrector has sometimes expanded the contraction (to 'dicentes' as well as to 'dicens'). It would of course suggest 'dicit' to a transcriber; and the substitution of *dicit* for *dicens* in a MS. points to the use of this rare contraction in the original.

<sup>z</sup> This is exactly the Irish way of writing 'In' at the beginning of a paragraph.

genus (see Part I, § 3); gns in Visigothic.

gloria (see Part I, § 4).

Graecus. grci 'Graeci' is Visigothic.

gratia gra, whence gram 'gratiā,' etc.

habeo ht 'habet' (cf. Part II, § 2) and hnt 'habent' (*ibid.*), the

Irish contractions, are not unknown (e.g. Cologne 210, St. Gall 249). The ancient style of contraction by means of the initial letter of each syllable, I have noted only in an eighth century Paris MS. (2843 A), which shews not merely hb (on fol. 46 r), but also the usual *hab* (with cross-stroke through the *b*) (see § 3 'it'). In Munich 14437 of 823 A.D., hnt 'habent' is changed by the contemporary corrector (on fol. 20 v.) into hant 'habent.'

hoc. The Irish symbol *h* (without contraction-stroke) with dot, or apostrophe, above the shoulder of the letter, is not unknown (e.g. Carlsruhe Reich. 99, Munich 14252). In Munich 14437 this symbol (but with dot to the side, not above the shoulder of the *h*) has been expanded (on fol. 58 v.) by the corrector. Much rarer are the Irish symbols *hc* 'hunc' (e.g. Vienna 903), *h* 'haec' (e.g. London Add. 11,880). In Brussels 10127-41 I have noted 'huius' expressed by the symbol used in the Notae Juris, huī (along with the usual hui' without contraction-stroke; see § 3 'us'); the Irish hs only in St. Gall 225.

homo. The contraction by 'suspension' hom represents 'hominem' (e.g. in Oxford, Lat. Th. d. 3, beside homi 'homini'), 'homines' (e.g. Munich 6330; Carlsruhe Reich. 99, on fol. 45 r.). (Cf. om 'omnis,' 'omnes,' 'omnem,' etc., below.) The Irish contractions (see Part II, § 2) are also used; ho, e.g. London, Add. 18,332 (from Carinthia), Munich 6330;

h (without contraction-stroke), e.g. Rome, Vat. Reg. 221.

ideo idō (sic) I have noted in Berne 263 (on fol. 67 r).

id est. For the symbol *ide* (with contraction-stroke over the *e*, or traversing the shaft of the *d*), which also represents 'idem'<sup>a</sup>, we find in some early minuscule MSS. id (with contraction-stroke traversing the shaft; e.g. in Leyden 67 F, Carlsruhe Reich. 99) or merely i· (without contraction-stroke; e.g. in

<sup>a</sup> Hence the constant confusion of the words *idem* and *id est* in MSS. In Vat. Pal. 237 I noted on fol. 25 v. *idem* corrected to *id est*.

Carlsruhe Reich. 99, sometimes accompanied by the 'est' symbol  $\div$ ) (cf. Part II, § 2 'id est'). The Visigothic symbol is idt (also idst). On id 'idem' see below, p. 48.

imperator impr (e.g. Vat. Pal. 834; Munich 14540; London Add. 11,880).

inde (see § 3 'e', 'em').

item it (with the contraction-stroke over the *t*) (e.g. in Cologne 210, Berne 611, St. Gall. 189, Vat. Pal. 493). The same symbol seems to stand for 'iterum' in Paris 2843 A in the formula 'iterum dicit' (cf. Part I, § 3).

magis mag (with the contraction-stroke over the *g*; cf. § 3 'is'), e.g. in the ninth century Leyden 67 E.

mater (see 'ter').

meus ms (a symbol which I have noted for 'mensis' in Leyden 67 D; cf. Part I, § 3). Also mm 'meum' (see Part II, § 2).

mihi <sup>i</sup>*m* (without contraction-stroke). The ancient use of the syllable-initials mh (with contraction-stroke traversing the shaft of the *h*) I noted in Berlin, Phill. 50 of the end of saec. viii (on fol. 111 r.).

misericordia (see Part I, § 4). I have noted the contraction by 'suspension' mis in London, Harl. 3063 (expanded by a contemporary corrector); also mam 'misericordiam' in London, Cotton Ner. A II; and mae 'misericordiae' in St. Gall 227. But these three varieties rather belong to the type described in Part I, § 3. Traube ('Nomina Sacra,' p. 250) says that ma 'misericordia' was affected by the Verona scribes in the Carolingian period.

modo (as in Irish; see Part II, § 2).

nisi <sup>i</sup>*n* (without contraction-stroke).

nobis (see Part II, § 2; and below, 'vobis').

nomen. The Irish symbol *no* (*nois*, *noi*, *noe*, *noa*, etc.) denotes in early Continental script 'nostro' or 'non.' I have noted no 'nomen' in the Leyden Glossary (Voss. Q 69), evidently taken from the original; for in the transcript it appears only once. The normal symbol in this and in all Continental MSS. is *nom* (with contraction-stroke over the *m*; cf. § 3 'en'). In St. Gall 907 I noted (on p. 317) nm (the Nota Juris), while 'nostrum' was expressed by nrm. In London, Add. 30,852 (in ninth century Visigothic script) I noted on fol. 99 r. nne ' nomine,' which

might easily be miscopied as 'nonne'; in the ninth century Visigothic Leyden Voss. F 3 the typical Visigothic symbols nm̄n 'nomen,' nme 'nomine,' nma 'nomina.' (See also Traube, 'Nomina Sacra,' p. 260.)

non n and no. The more precise form is found early, e.g. in the eighth century Brussels MS. (8780-93). I have noted it also in a London MS. (Add. 18,332) on fol. 167 r., and in a Vatican MS. (5845) in Lombard script.

noster, vester. A detailed historical account of the contractions of these Possessives has been given by Traube in his 'Perrona Scottorum' (Munich, 1900) and repeated in his posthumous work, 'Nomina Sacra,' pp. 204—237. From it I take these particulars. The most ancient type of contraction, with the initial letter merely, n 'noster, -tra, -trum,' etc., u 'vester, -tra, -trum,' etc., was productive of mistakes, since n also denoted 'non'<sup>b</sup>, u also 'vel.' In the sixth century the final letter was added for the sake of precision, ni 'nostri,' no 'nostro,' na 'nostra,' nos 'nistros,' etc. This, too, led to errors of transcription, for no also denoted 'nomen' (and later 'non'), na also 'nam,' nōs resembled nōs, i.e. 'nos' with apex, and so on. The practice of superscribing the final letter, found in some early juristic MSS. (e.g. the majuscule Verona Gaius) n<sup>i</sup> 'nostri,' n<sup>o</sup> 'nostro,' etc., was not more fortunate<sup>c</sup>, since, e.g., n also denoted 'nisi,' u also 'vero.' In the eighth century a more precise symbol came in, nri 'nostri,' nro 'nostro,' etc., and became predominant in Continental script. But variations were not lacking. Most notable is the type which is characteristic of Visigothic script, nsr 'noster,' nsi 'nostri,' etc. (found in Spain as early as the sixth century; also nstri, nsri). Other occasional variations are nt 'noster' (in France and Germany; confused with 'inter'), nrt 'noster' (in France and Italy), nora 'nostra,' etc. (in Spain). A full list of these variations will be found in Traube's book, and on p. 519 (N.S. p. 226) examples of the miscopying of na 'nostra' as nam, of uo 'vero' as uro

<sup>b</sup> For examples of scribes' substitutions of 'non' for 'noster,' see Traube, P.S. p. 501, N.S. p. 209.

<sup>c</sup> From corruptions in some of the chief MSS. of Caesar's Bellum Gallicum, which are clearly due to this form of the contraction of 'noster,' Traube infers that the original source of these MSS. was a sixth century Codex.

'vestro,' of *ui* 'vestri' as *vim*, and (most curious of all) of *um* 'vir magnificus' as *urm* 'vestrum.'  
numquam (see 'qui').

nunc (1) *n* (without contraction-stroke) (e.g. in Paris 13386; Milan L. 99 sup.; Leyden Voss. F 26, etc.). In later minuscule this can denote 'nec,' e.g. in the glosses of Oxford Laud. Lat. 26.

(2) *nc* (e.g. Brussels 8780-93, etc.).

*omnis* (1) The earliest contraction is *om* for all cases (cf. *hom* 'homo,' above), especially 'omnis,' 'omnes.' Here are some statistics from my notes: *om* 'omnis,' 'omnes' in Leyden Voss. Q 69, Munich 6330; 'omnes' Nom. and Acc. Pl. in Vat. Pal. 834, from Lorsch Library; 'omnes' Acc. Pl. in Leyden 67 F; 'omnes,' 'omnis,' 'omnem' in Carlsruhe Reich. 222; 'omnes' in Geneva 21 (from Murbach Library), Cologne 91, Carlsruhe Reich. 221, Berne 376 (also *oms*), Munich 6243, Carlsruhe Reich. 99, and in Bâle frag. III. 13-15; 'omnes,' 'omnis' (but *oi* 'omni') in Cologne 210; 'omnes,' 'omnis,' 'omnibus' (but also *oms* 'omnes,' *oma* 'omnia') in Leyden Scal. 28; 'omnes' Acc. Pl. (but *oms* Nom. Sing. on fol. 10 v.) in Berlin, Phili. 1716; 'omnes' (also *oms*) in Carlsruhe Reich. 191; *om* and *oms* in the same passage on fol. 77 v. of Munich 14770; in Vat. Reg. 713 on fol. 59 r. *om* is expanded by the corrector to 'omnibus'; 'omne' in Oxford, Lat. Th. d. 3, on fol. 115 v.; 'omnes' (on fol. 131 v.) and 'omnia' in Troyes 657. It is a feature of early St. Gall script (e.g. St. Gall 109 *om* 'omnis,' 'omnes,' St. Gall 225 *om* 'omnes,' 'omnis,' 'omne,' St. Gall 876 *om* 'omnes,' St. Gall 126 *om* 'omnes' on p. 71, p. 118, etc., St. Gall 914 *om* 'omnes,' St. Gall 125 *om* 'omnes,' 'omnis,' St. Gall 194 *om* 'omnes,' and on p. 2 *om* expanded to 'omnis,' St. Gall 193 *om* 'omnis,' along with *oms* 'omnes'). We may infer its presence in the original of St. Gall 185, in which *om* is expanded by the corrector to 'omnis' on p. 19, to 'omnem' on p. 20, to 'omnibus' on p. 27, to 'omne' on p. 32, to 'omnis' on p. 33 and p. 90, to 'omni' on p. 57, but is left untouched on p. 119 *om* (i.e. 'omnes') *nodos*.

(2) with the final letter, *oms*. In early minuscule the Nom. Sing. and Nom. (Acc.) Plural are not discriminated<sup>d</sup>, whereas

<sup>d</sup> Editors should not attach much weight to the spelling of the Acc. Plur. in the case of this word in an ordinary minuscule MS. The original probably offered *oms* or (if quite early minuscule) *om* or else *os*.

later<sup>e</sup> *oms* means 'omnes,' and not 'omnis,' which is written *omis*. While *oma* 'omnia' is common, *omm* is a rare contraction, denoting 'omnem' (in Oxford, Lat. Th. d. 3) or 'omnium' (in Munich 14437, on fol. 49 v.). For 'omnibus' we have *omb* (with cross-barred *b*, representing the final syllable 'bus'; see § 3 'us').

(3) without the *m*. *os* 'omnes' is early<sup>f</sup>, e.g. (along with *oms*) in the Lucca Eusebius; in Cologne 210 (with *om* 'omnes,' 'omnis') *oium* 'omnium,' *oi* 'omni' (the Irish type of contraction; see Part II; § 2).

(4) with *mn*, the most precise contraction. I have noted *omns* 'omnes' in Cologne 75, in Paris 10612, and (along with *omis* 'omnis') in London, Add. 18,332; *omn* (Acc. Plur.) expanded by the corrector to 'omnes' on fol. 34 r. of Paris 13386; *omn* 'omnes,' 'omne' (cf. § 3 '-e,' '-em') in Brussels 10127-41; *omn* 'omne' in Vat. 6018, and Vat. Barberini XIV 52 (on fol. 97 r). (See also Traube, 'Nomina Sacra,' p. 260.)

pater (see 'ter'; also Traube, 'Nomina Sacra,' p. 261).

per *p* (with cross-stroke through the lower shaft). In Visigothic script the 'pro'-symbol (in various forms) plays this part (e.g. in the ninth century London 30,852, along with the Carolingian symbol), so that the substitution of 'pro' for 'per' suggests a Visigothic original.

*populus*. I noted *ppls* (Visigothic) in Munich 6228, London Add. 30,852, *pplo* 'populo' in London Add. 11,880 (from Bavaria?), *pplm* 'populum' in Oxford, Lat. Th. d. 3 (c. 780 A.D.); *popls* (Lombard) in Florence, Laur. lxvi. 40, *poplm* 'populum' in London Add. 18,332 (from Carinthia); all with cross-stroke intersecting the *l*.

post *p*; or *p3* or *p'* (all without contraction-stroke), really the symbols of 'pus' or 'pos.' (In MSS. under Irish influence, like Milan I 6 sup. 2, Leyden 67 D, *p'* is a symbol of 'per' and often closely resembles *p* 'pri'). Occasionally (see above, p. 19) *pt* (e.g. Carlsruhe Reich. 85), which would suggest 'praeter' to a transcriber.

<sup>e</sup> In Oxford, Laud. Lat. 22 *oms* 'omnis' on fol. 13 r. has received a superscript *i* from the corrector.

<sup>f</sup> The substitution of 'hos' for 'omnes' point to this contraction in the original. The noun 'os,' if marked, as commonly, with the apex, would be confusable with this symbol, which I have also noted for 'ostendit' (in repetitions; cf. Part I, § 3) on p. 77 of St. Gall 125.

prae *p*. Later, e.g. in Florence, S. Crucis XVII dextr. 8, the Dunstan Regula Benedicti at Cambridge, etc.; *p*<sup>a</sup> (without contraction-stroke) denotes (1) 'prae,' (2) 'pra' (cf. § 3 'ra'). In Bâle F III 15 k. I noted a combination of the two symbols, *p* with contraction-stroke above it and with *a* (by a later hand?) above the contraction-stroke.

praeter (as in Irish; see Part II, § 2 'prae').

pro *p*. In Leyden Voss. F 26 *p* (without contraction-stroke) (e.g. 'profundis,' 'procella'); also in Vat. Pal. 187, from Lorsch Library (e.g. in 'prout,' 'provocat,' 'prohibet'; also *ppus*<sup>o i</sup> 'proprius').

proprius. *p p* denotes 'propriam,' 'propriarum,' etc. in Milan B 31.

A more precise expression (e.g. Milan L 99 sup. 'proprium') adds to this the letter *r*. On the normal combination of the 'pro'-sign with the 'pri'-sign, see § 3 'ra,' and cf. above, 'pro'; for the confusion of *proprius* and *propter*, see below).

propter. The oldest symbol (a Nota Juris) is *pp*, with cross-stroke traversing the lower shafts, or drawn over the top of the letters (or of one<sup>g</sup> letter). More precise and commoner is *ppt* (e.g. in Paris 13386; in the ninth century Brussels 9403; in Leyden 67 E, of the same century; and, along with *pp*, in St. Gall 109 and Munich 6330, e.g. fol. 9 v.). When the 'pro'-symbol (see above) was substituted for the first *p* (e.g. Leyden Scal. 28), the only remnant of contraction was the syllabic-contraction 'er' (see § 3). Along with this extremely precise expression of the word occurs in Lucca 490 a curious reduction, the 'pro'-symbol followed by *tr* (with contraction-stroke above), of which a more correct<sup>h</sup> variety is the 'pro'-symbol followed by *t* (with contraction-stroke above) (e.g. Leyden Voss. 106). The variety *prōp* (sic) in Leyden Scal. 28 may be the scribe's copy of the *pp* (with lower cross stroke, as on fol. 55 r.) of his (Irish?) original, for the very precise expression mentioned above is the

<sup>g</sup> In Munich 14437 *pp* with stroke over the second *p* is normal, while on fol. 22 r. *pp* with stroke traversing the lower shafts is expanded by the corrector. The inference is that the latter form stood in the original.

<sup>h</sup> Still this really should read 'pro-ter.' It is one of the Notae Juris (see Keil 'Gramm. Lat. IV, p. 326). Does this throw any light on the misspelling 'proptervus' for 'protervus,' over which philologists have wasted so much time and thought?

normal form in this MS. That curious curtailment cited (p. 20) from the Carlsruhe Priscian (also used in the Carlsruhe Bede), the 'pro'-sign along with contraction-sign, I have noted in the ninth century Berne 263 (on fol. 10 r). Here the contraction-sign has the form of an apostrophe, so that the resemblance between it and the curtailed contraction of '*propri-us*' (see p. 19) is very close indeed. In Voss. Q 69 *propter* is often wrongly substituted for *proprium*. Glogger, in his monograph on this MS. (Augsburg, 1901), ascribes to its original the use of pp (properly the symbol of 'propter') as symbol of 'proprium' (in repetitions). This pp 'proprium' occurs, he says, now and then in the MS. The Visigothic symbols for 'propter' are ppr and pptr.

quae (see 'qui').

quaesumus qs (e.g. Cologne 43; Cologne 138).

quam, quamquam (see 'qui').

quando. Sometimes<sup>i</sup> qn (while qm denoted 'quoniam'), e.g. St. Gall 249 'aliquando.' More precise are *qnd* and *qno*. The original of Munich 14437 had apparently qn (the usual Irish symbol; see Part II, § 2), for this symbol is expanded on fol. 63 r. by the corrector, while the normal form in the MS. is qnd. In Milan L 99 sup. the rare form qo appears on fol. 6 r. (= Isidore Etymol. 1, 4, 8). 'Quando' is not nearly so often contracted as 'quoniam' in Continental minuscules.

quasi. Sometimes the Irish symbols appear, qs (which also<sup>k</sup> denotes 'quaesumus' and 'quis') and more frequently the more precise qsi (expanded as unfamiliar by the corrector on fol. 22 r. of Munich 14437 of 823 A.D.)

que is expressed (as in Irish) by q (without contraction-stroke) followed by a dot or a comma or a semicolon or a colon. But in the earliest minuscule MSS. there is a rival symbol, q with a stroke (usually wavy) intersecting (usually obliquely) the shaft of the letter (see p. 43). This rival symbol in its various forms is confusable with the symbols for 'quod,' 'quam,' and 'qui' respectively (also 'quia'; cf. Part II, § 2), and is sometimes

<sup>i</sup> In the Notae Juris qn denoted 'quoniam,' and Traube says ('Nomina Sacra,' p. 263) that this is the prevalent use of the symbol qn in Carolingian MSS. Certainly the confusion of 'quando' and 'quoniam' would often present itself to a transcriber.

<sup>k</sup> In Cologne 74, of saec. viii-ix, qs is often expanded by a corrector.

discriminated from them by the addition of a dot<sup>1</sup> (usually at the upper end of the cross-stroke). I give from my notes some statistics of this cross-stroked symbol:—

It is a feature of early St. Gall MSS. (in which ‘quem’ is expressed by this sign with contraction-stroke above), (e.g. the Kero Glossary). We may infer its existence in the original of St. Gall 70, for in the earlier part of this MS. ‘que’ is denoted by this symbol, later only by q; etc., excepting ‘usque,’ which the scribe perhaps mistook for ‘usquam.’ Similarly in St. Gall 194 this symbol appears in the earlier pages, q: in the rest. In Berne 263 (also Leyden Voss. 63; 67 E) both q; and this symbol are used, the latter being expanded sometimes to ‘quae,’ sometimes (rightly) to ‘quia.’ It is used in the pre-Lombardic script of Vat. 5763, of Milan D 268 inf., and (along with q; and q.) of Milan C 105 inf.; in Verona IV, LV, LXII (6); in the seventh (?) century London Add. 11,878 in Merovingian script; in the eighth century Paris 13348. In the Merovingian script of Berne 611 this symbol (with horizontal wavy cross-stroke) denotes ‘quam’ as well as ‘que’; in Leyden 67 F, Brussels 8780-93 it denotes both ‘quae’ (cf. Munich 14540) and ‘que.’ Another expression <sup>q̄</sup> (e.g. ‘que,’ ‘obsequendo,’ ‘quem’) appears occasionally in Milan L 99 sup. (see below, ‘qui’).

qui, quis (cf. Part II, § 2). The system of superscribing the vowel (with suppression of u, and with no contraction-stroke) is often followed: <sup>i</sup> q ‘qui,’ <sup>a</sup> q ‘qua,’ <sup>o</sup> q ‘quo,’ and occasionally <sup>e</sup> qm ‘quem’ (e.g. Milan L 99 sup.). Similarly <sup>i</sup> qs ‘quis,’ <sup>i</sup> qbus (often with syllabic ‘us’-symbol; see § 3) ‘quibus,’ <sup>a</sup> qs ‘quas,’ <sup>o</sup> qs ‘quos,’ <sup>i</sup> qd ‘quid,’ <sup>o</sup> qd ‘quod’ (e.g. Milan L 99 sup.,

<sup>1</sup> Apparently a combination of the symbol q. with the rival symbol. In the eighth century Merovingian Turin D V 3, the colon appears instead of the dot; i.e. the symbol q: is combined with the other. Both of these combination-forms are used in the eighth century Paris 3836, written at Corbie. The former I have noted in London, Cotton Ner. A II; in Paris 2483 A; in Paris 12598; in London, Harl. 3063; in Brussels 9403; in Vat. Pal. 493 (from Lorsch); in Leyden 114 (from Rheims), etc. The latter, in the eighth century Paris 8921 (in Visigothic script); in Montpellier 69; in the Paris Glossarium Ansileubi (11589); in Brussels 9850-2, etc.

Leyden Voss. F 26),  $\overset{\text{a}}{\text{qm}}$  'quam' (e.g. Milan L 99 sup.),  $\overset{\circ}{\text{qr}}, \overset{\text{a}}{\text{qr}}$  (both with contraction-stroke above the *r*; see § 3 'um') 'quorum,' 'quarum.' Also Derivative Words like  $\overset{\text{i}}{\text{qa}}$  'quia,'  $\overset{\text{i}}{\text{qn}}$  'quin.' Had this simple system been exclusively followed, a great deal of confusion would have been avoided. But a wide variety in the expression of these Cases and Derivatives is seen in early Continental minuscule. I give the more normal symbols first :—

$\overset{\text{q}}{\text{q}}$  This (which denotes 'quod' in Irish script and in the Notae Juris, e.g. in Vat. Reg. 886) denotes 'que' (or by misspelling 'quae') in early Continental script, while 'quod' is denoted<sup>m</sup> by  $\overset{\text{m}}{\text{qd}}$  (with contraction-stroke traversing the shaft of the *d*).

$\overset{\text{q}}{\text{q}}$  'quam' (often expanded in Vat. Pal. 829).

$\overset{\text{q}}{\text{s}}$  'qui' (cf. p. 23) is a feature of early St. Gall and Bobbio MSS. (e.g. St. Gall 185; 228; Milan C 105 inf.; D 268 inf.; L 99 sup.; Vat. 5763), also Berne 611. The normal symbol is  $\overset{\text{q}}{\text{q}}$  (followed by *d*, 'quid,' followed by *s*, 'quis,' etc.).

$\overset{\text{q}}{\text{q}}$  'quae.'

I append from my notes some statistics of variations :— In Cologne 210 this normal 'qui'-symbol is also used<sup>n</sup> for 'quae,' the 'quae'-symbol for 'quis' (also<sup>o</sup> in Cologne 91), while both 'qui' and 'quod' (e.g. 'quodsi') are denoted by  $\overset{\text{q}}{\text{q}}$  (also used in its normal function of 'que,' 'qu(a)e.') In Munich 6330 the 'quae'-symbol denotes 'quam,' both alone and in compounds like 'numquam,' 'antequam.' In Vat. Pal. 829 the normal 'qui'-symbol is expanded more than once as 'quod.'

The identity in Mediaeval spelling of the vowel *e* and the diphthong *ae* accounts for the use of the 'que'-symbols for

<sup>m</sup> The Irish contraction appears in Carlsruhe Reich. 112 (along with *qd*), Cologne 210, Milan I 1 sup., C 105 inf., Vat. 6018, etc.

<sup>n</sup> Similarly in the Lucca Eusebius, in which a later corrector has often expanded the unusual symbol. The other 'qui'-symbol denotes 'que' in the Visigothic MSS., Leyden Voss. F 3, Verona 89, etc.

<sup>o</sup> Cf. 'siquis' in Munich 4115; Munich 6243; Munich 6244 (along with *siqs*); Paris 2843 A; Vat. Reg. 338; Vat. Reg. 446; Vat. Barberini XIV 52.

'quae,' and vice-versa (e.g. in the Visigothic Leyden Voss. F 3 q with suprascript contraction-stroke denotes 'que' and, when followed by *m*, 'quem'). In Troyes 657 (cf. Montpellier 84) the same differentiation is found as in Irish script (see Part II, § 2); a dot is added to the right of *q*; to make the symbol for 'quae' (expanded on fol. 94 r.). And misspellings like 'debetorem,' 'defficele,' 'concipiret,' 'accipemus,' 'periunt,' 'fulgit' in the London MS., Add. 31,031 (and in others of its kind) may account for its use of *q*: not merely as 'que' but as 'qui' e.g. *q:b*: 'quibus,' *q:a* 'quia.' The *q* with crook-form of contraction-stroke is properly a 'que'-symbol (see above); and it may be in this function that it is used to denote 'qui' in this London MS. (e.g. '*qui*bus,' '*qua*ia') and in others (e.g. Troyes 657; Vat. 6018 on fol. 108 r.; St. Gall 2, of the year 761, 'lo*qui*'). It is used for 'quam' in Paris 13386.

For 'quis' we have *qs* (the symbol of 'quaesumus' and of 'quasi'; see above) in Berlin, Phill. 160 (on fol. 94 v.) (cf. *sinqs* 'siquis' in Munich 6244, *aliqs* 'aliquis' in Munich 14437, on fol. 63 r., expanded by the corrector; *aliqs* 'aliquis' in Berne 263 (Codex Theodosianus), on fol. 124 v.) Instead of 'quod' *qd* sometimes denotes 'quid' (e.g. *quicquid* on fol. 95 r. of Paris 13386). In St. Gall 194 'quod' and 'quid' are differentiated, *qid* and *qod* (each with cross-barred *d*). The variety *qud* (with cross-barred *d*) I have noted in Carlsruhe Reich. 253 (on fol. 46 r.), St. Gall 126, Vat. 6018. Sometimes the contraction-stroke of *qd* stands over the *q* and does not intersect the shaft of the *d*, e.g. in Berlin Phill. 1716 (usually), St. Gall 193, Vat. Reg. 713.

*quia* *q* followed by a symbol like the Arabic numeral 2. This expression of 'quia' (taken from the *Notae Juris*) is sometimes expanded by the corrector in Munich 14437, where it has the form of *q* followed by cursive (final) *t*. (See also Traube, 'Nomina Sacra,' p. 263).

- quomodo (1) *qmo* or, with more precision, *qm̄do* (both, e.g., in Munich 14437),
- (2) *qmd* (e.g. in Munich 6330; Carlsruhe Reich. 191; Berlin, Phill. 1716).

A combination of the 'quo'-symbol and the 'modo'-symbol is often found *q<sup>o</sup> m<sup>o</sup>*.

quoniam. The older contraction is *qm* (but<sup>p</sup> *qn* ‘quando’), which was superseded by the more precise *qnm* (found even in early MSS. like Milan D 268 inf., Vat. 5763). Both occur in the half-uncial Verona 53, in the eighth century Paris 10612, etc. A rival to *qnm* is *quo* (while *qno* denotes ‘quando,’ *qmo* ‘quomodo’) (e.g. in Oxford, Laud. Misc. 120, from Würzburg, of date 842—855, both *quo* and *qnm* are used; similarly in Munich 6243; while in Paris 12239-41, a MS. from Corbie Library, all three, *qm*, *qnm* and *quo*, are found). I have noted *qum* in Cologne 213 (along with *quo*), occasionally in Carlsruhe Reich. 222 and London, Cotton Cal. A XV. All these expressions are liable to confusion with the Conjunction ‘quom’ (‘quum’).

In the ninth century Paris 9530 I noted on fol. 28 v. *quam* corrected to *quoniam*.

quoque *qq* with the contraction-stroke either written above (e.g. in Munich 6228; Leyden Scal. 28; Geneva 21, from Murbach Library), or traversing the shafts of the letters (e.g. in Milan L 99 sup.). In Munich 1086 I noted a variety *qq*; (with wavy stroke over the second *q*). These were replaced by *qq*; (without contraction-stroke), a contraction which appears early (e.g. in the Milan Hegesippus of c. 700 A.D.).

quot Traube (‘Nomina Sacra,’ p. 264) says that the Irish symbol *qt* appears in Italian (‘Beneventan’) MSS. as early as the 9th century. I have noted it in Leyden Scal. 28 (in repetitions), Milan I 1 sup. (from Bobbio).

regnum *reg* (with stroke over the *g*) I noted in Leyden Scal. 28, etc. reliquus. In the phrase ‘et reliqua’ (like our ‘etc.’) the word appears as *rl* (with cross-stroke through the *l*), more precisely as *rel* (e.g. in Carlsruhe Reich. 112). I have noted *rlquos* (with cross-barred *l*) in Carlsruhe Reich. 248.

saeculum (see Part I, § 4).

secundus (Adj.), secundum (Prep.). The older type of contraction is *scd* for all cases of the Adjective and for the Preposition (e.g. St. Gall 911). Greater precision was given by writing the first syllable in full *secd* (e.g. Cologne 91). The Leyden Glossary (Voss. Q 69) shews two older symbols for ‘secundum,’ *SCD* and *sec*, side by side with two later, *scdm* and *secdm*.

<sup>p</sup> On the use of *qn* for ‘quoniam,’ as well as for ‘quando,’ see above, s.v. ‘quando.’

A symbol confusable with ‘sed,’ viz. sed, I have noted in Cologne 74 and elsewhere; in Leyden Scal. 28 sedu (with cross-barred *d*) on fol. 109 r.

*sed.* Besides the normal *s*; we find in early minuscule MSS. a dot or a comma taking the place of the semicolon. Sometimes (e.g. in Brussels 10127-41; Geneva 50, on fol. 57 v.) this comma looks like an *i*; so that a transcriber might miscopy ‘si’ instead of ‘sed.’ In the Merovingian Montpellier 69 I am told that one of the Notae Juris for ‘sed’ is found, viz. *s* with horizontal cross-stroke through the body of the letter (like the syllabic-symbol ‘ser’ of § 3, p. 49). This would be liable to omission by a transcriber.

*sequitur seqr* and (less commonly) *seqt* (cf. Part II, § 2).

*sicut sic* (with contraction-stroke<sup>q</sup> over the *c*). This might easily be mistaken<sup>r</sup> for *sic*, i.e. the word ‘sic’ with the apex. More precise is *sict* (e.g. Vat. 3317). The Visigothic symbol (one of the Notae Juris) is *sct*. (See Traube, ‘Nomina Sacra,’ p. 265.) *significat signf* (the Nota Juris, found, e.g., in Vat. Reg. 886) and

<sup>o</sup> the more precise *signft*. Both appear in Munich 14437 and are expanded by the corrector (on fol. 66 r. and v.). I have noted also *sigf* (in Carlsruhe Reich. 248) and many other variations where the word is often repeated (cf. Part I, § 3).

*sive (seu) s.* This contraction appears in a number of Glossary MSS., e.g. Leyden 67 E, St. Gall 907, Vat. 6018, Carlsruhe Reich. 248, Munich 6228. Usually it denotes the Verb ‘sunt’ (see below; also ‘scilicet’?). I have noted *siū* in Berne 611 (on fol. 108 v. *aurum sive argentum*) (cf. § 3 ‘-e, -em’).

*sunt s* (whence poss ‘possunt’, with contraction-stroke over the second *s*). This is often wrongly transcribed, when not separated<sup>s</sup> from the preceding word. Thus *quis* (with contraction-stroke over the *s*) ‘qui sunt’ looks like ‘quis’; *datis* ‘dati sunt’ like ‘datis,’ etc. More precise, and yet of early occur-

<sup>q</sup> In Vat. Pal. 216 (e.g. fol. 66 r.) an apostrophe is substituted for the contraction-stroke.

<sup>r</sup> In the half-uncial Milan C 26 sup. I noted on fol. 5 v. a correction of *sic* to *sicut*.

<sup>s</sup> Careful scribes avoided this absorption of single letter abbreviations by putting a dot before and after, e.g. *liberā·n·* (with contraction-stroke over *n*) ‘liberam non’ in London Add. 31,031. The apex is often used with the same purpose, especially in Irish script, e.g. *ácampo* ‘a campo,’ *áurīs* ‘a vestris,’ *ádō* ‘a deo.’

rence, is st (cf. Part II, § 2), e.g. in Carlsruhe Reich. 253 of saec. vii—viii; in the 8th century MSS., Munich 6243, Berne 611 (Merovingian), St. Gall 2 (c. 761 A.D.), Brussels 10127-41 (along with s); in the 8th—9th century Munich 14422 (along with s), etc.

suprascriptus (see Part II, § 2).

tamen tn, replaced in course of time by the more precise tam (with contraction-stroke over the m; cf. § 3 ‘en.’) The ancient type of contraction, with the initial letter of each syllable, tm, I have noted in Vat. 3281. This normally denotes ‘tantum’ (see below and cf. Paoli-Lohmeyer ‘Abkürzungen,’ p. 8 n.). Tmn is Visigothic.

tantum tm (expanded as unfamiliar by the corrector of Munich 14437 on fol. 57 r.). More precise is tnm (e.g. in the eighth century Vienna 957).

tempus *tempr* ‘tempore.’ I have also noted tpr ‘tempore’ in Carlsruhe Reich. 248, and tpre in a page (fol. 134 v, written in Caroline minuscules) of Turin D V 3. (For fuller details, see Traube, ‘Nomina Sacra,’ p. 266.)

ter (as in Irish; cf. Part II, § 2). Often in ‘mater,’ ‘pater,’ etc.

tibi *t̄* (without contraction-stroke).

tum. The same eighth century Brussels MS. (10127-41) as was cited for c ‘cum’ shews t̄ for ‘tum.’

tunc *t̄* (e.g. Troyes 657, Munich 14437, Milan L, 99 sup.).

*tc* (e.g. Vat. 3281).

vel u occurs in some old MSS. (e.g. Brussels 10127-41; Berne 611, on fol. 10 r.; Leyden Voss. F 26; Munich 6228; 14252); oftener l (with contraction-stroke traversing the shaft of the letter), occasionally l̄ (without contraction-stroke). But the normal symbol came to be ul (with cross-barred l), while ū, if used for anything except ‘um,’ e.g. ūbra ‘umbra,’ denoted ‘ver,’ e.g. ūba ‘verba,’ ūo ‘vero,’ or, if final, ‘-vit’ (cf. § 3).

ver (see § 3 ‘er’).

vero ū (without contraction-stroke) and ūo (with contraction-stroke properly above the u, but often over the whole symbol). A copyist might misread ‘vestro’ (see below) or ‘uno.’ I have noted ūa ‘vera’ on fol. 36 r. of Munich 6330. (See also Traube, ‘Nomina Sacra,’ p. 266.)

vester (see ‘noster’).

videlicet (see Part II. § 2).

unde (see § 3 ‘e,’ ‘em’).

unus. We may perhaps infer the use of .V. ‘una’ in the original of the ninth century Brussels 9403; for on fol. 70 v. this contraction, opposite which stands in the margin the contraction rq ‘require,’ has been expanded by the corrector.

vobis (as in Part II, § 2). I have noted ub (with cross-barred b) in Carlsruhe Reich. 222, of saec. viii ex.

### 3. List of Syllabic Symbols (including the most frequent ‘suspensions’ of final syllables).

con. Usually c (cf. p. 33). Also Ⓛ (the Irish symbol; see Part II, § 3). Often with a dot inside the curve. In Berne 611 an older form of the symbol appears, like the Nota Juris depicted in Keil’s Gramm. Lat. IV p. 278 or the Arabic numeral 2.

-e, -em. A horizontal (sometimes slightly curved upwards) stroke over the initial consonant of the final syllable appears in contractions like it ‘item’ (see § 2, s.v.) uirtut ‘virtute’ (in the ninth century Leyden 67 E, on fol. 44 v.), ueritat ‘veritate’ in the ninth century London Add. 18, 332 (from Carinthia), and in the same London MS. sanguin ‘sanguinem,’ deuision ‘dever-sionem.’ I have noted the same treatment of ‘-ne’ and ‘-nem’ in the eighth century Brussels 10127-41. In the case of ‘-de,’ ‘-dem,’ the contraction-stroke traverses the shaft of the d, e.g. id ‘idem’ (see § 2), ind ‘inde’ and und ‘unde’ in the eighth century Carlsruhe Reich. 99 (the latter also in Munich 14252, of saec. viii-ix; London Add. 11, 880 of saec. ix, from Bavaria?). The confusion of final e and em must have been a constant danger to transcribers of these symbols.

en was expressed by a horizontal stroke above the preceding letter.

In later minuscule almost the only surviving example is m ‘men,’ e.g. ‘tamen,’ ‘nomen,’ ‘menbrum (-mbr-). But in early minuscule we find often u ‘ven,’ e.g. ‘venturum’ in Oxford, Lat. Th. d. 3 (on fol. 113 v.) and the like. (On ‘gentem,’ see above, § 2).

er. The horizontal stroke that represents this syllable is in the Notae Juris usually drawn through the body of the preceding letter, e.g. ⚪ ‘ter’ (e.g. in the 5th century Bodleian legal fragment from Fayoum, Class. lat. g 1 [P]; in Vat. Reg. 886,

&c.), **f** ‘ser,’ etc. The inconvenience of this practice was that these symbols could not be distinguished from obliterated *t*, obliterated *s*, etc. The stroke came therefore to be drawn above, instead of through the letter, the older practice being retained only with *b* ‘ber’ (stroke through upper shaft), *p* ‘per’ (stroke through lower shaft). Thus *t* (with stroke <sup>t</sup> above) denotes ‘ter’ (see § 2, s.v.); *c* (with stroke above) ‘cer,’ e.g. ‘sacerdos’ in Oxford, Lat. Th. d. 3; *u* (with stroke above) ‘ver,’ e.g. -uit ‘verit’ in Verbs “.

- is. A cross-stroke through the shaft of *b*, *d*, *l* expresses the final syllables ‘-bis’ (very frequent; e.g. ‘nobis’ ‘vobis,’ ‘urbis,’ ‘verbis’), ‘-dis’ (e.g. in the ninth century Leyden 67 E ‘mercedis’ on fol. 39 r., ‘lapidis,’ Acc. Plur. on fol. 35 r., and even the initial syllable of ‘discretor’ on fol. 18 v.), ‘-lis’ (e.g. in the same Leyden MS. ‘sterelis’ on fol. 35 r.; ‘idolis’ on fol. 110 v. of the ninth century London Add. 18, 332).
- it. The ending of the Verb is commonly indicated, even in later minuscule, by a suprascript horizontal stroke over the preceding consonant, e.g. *dic* ‘dicit,’ *nou* ‘novit,’ *dix* ‘dixit,’ *adsum* ‘adsumit,’ *colleg* ‘collegit’ (with stroke over the *c*, the *v*, the *x*, the *m*, the *g* respectively). When the consonant is *d* (or *b*), the stroke traverses the shaft, e.g. *ascend* ‘ascendit’ (with cross-barred <sup>x</sup> *d*), *bib* ‘bibit’ (with cross-barred *b*; e.g. Carlsruhe Reich. 248). The ending ‘-et’ is similarly expressed in *deb* ‘debet,’ *hab* ‘habet,’ etc. I have noted *tim* ‘timet’ in Oxford, Lat. Th. d. 3, on fol. 113 r.

<sup>t</sup> The stroke, like the ordinary contraction-stroke or the *m*-symbol, often takes in early Carolingian minuscule, in Lombard script, etc., a vertical (or nearly vertical) hooked form, e.g. in Leyden 67 F ‘sempiternus.’ The same MS. has this suprascript ‘er’-symbol with *p*, e.g. ‘perspecta (? ‘prae-?’)’ on fol. 131 r. In Leyden 114 (saec. ix, from Rheims) we find, along with the ordinary expression of ‘ter,’ also *t* with suprascript apostrophe (e.g. ‘muliebriter’ on fol. 44 v.), which also has in this MS. its usual denotations of (1) ‘-tur,’ (2) ‘-tus’ (see below). Contrariwise the normal ‘ter’-symbol appears sometimes for ‘tur,’ e.g. *igit* (with horizontal stroke over the *t*) ‘igitur’ on fol. 11 v. of Munich 14470, of saec. viii-ix; in the Lombard Vienna 903; in the Lombard Vat. 5845; on fol. 32 r. of Vat. 6018, etc. In the 9th century Brussels 9403 I noted the correction of *t* with suprascript stroke to *t* with suprascript apostrophe, as symbol of ‘tur.’

<sup>u</sup> Hence the frequent substitution of ‘-vit’ (Perf. Ind.) for ‘-verit’ (Perf. Subj. or Fut. Perf. Ind.); also of ‘fuit’ for ‘fuerit.’

<sup>x</sup> A cross-barred *d* may also denote ‘-dus,’ ‘-dum’ (see below).

ra, ri, ro. All these (especially *ra*, *ri*) are expressed by writing the vowel over a preceding *p*, etc., e.g. <sup>a</sup>*sup*<sup>i</sup> ‘*supra*,’ *pus* ‘*prius*.’

Also <sup>e</sup>*t* ‘*tre*,’ etc., etc., in the *Notae Juris* of Vat. Reg. 886. -rum, -runt (see below).

ul. The symbol is a cross-barred *l*, e.g. ‘*seculum*,’ ‘*vuln*’ (e.g. in Munich 14770; on the contraction for ‘*vel*’ see above, § 2).

um. To denote ‘*um*’ (or ‘*us*’; see below) a stroke was drawn through the final limb of the letter preceding this syllable, e.g. *R* -‘*rum*,’ *l* -‘*lum*’ (e.g. in Oxford, Lat. Th. d. 3 and the eighth century Paris 2843 A), when the letter was *d*, through the shaft<sup>y</sup>. The final limb (or rather tail) of minuscule letters like *m*, *n*, *r*, was extended in order to facilitate this intersection, e.g. *u* -‘*num*’ in Leyden Voss. 63; in Vat. Pal. 216 expanded on fol. 38 r. by a corrector). I have noted also *X* -‘*tum*’<sup>z</sup> (e.g. ‘*iustum*’ and ‘*peccatum*’ in Verona 89; ‘*scriptum*’ on fol. 30 v. of Milan D 268 inf.; cf. Leyden Voss. F 3), *q* -‘*cum*’ (e.g. ‘*locum*’ in Vat. 5763). In Leyden 67 F and other MSS. this symbol for ‘*rum*’ might easily be misread as the letters *ix*, while in Vat. 5763 the letters ‘*st*’ often closely resemble it.

Sometimes the apostrophe, which usually denotes ‘*us*,’ has this function, e.g. *c* ‘*cum*’ (see § 2), *t* ‘*tum*’ (see § 2), *r* -‘*rum*’ (e.g. *incabant* ‘*incumbant*’ and *qr*<sup>o</sup> ‘*quorum*’ in Brussels 10127-41, in which ‘*us*’ and ‘*um*’ are denoted equally by (1) the apostrophe, (2) the intersection-stroke).

Often a suprascript stroke, properly the ‘suspension’ symbol is used, e.g. *c* (with horizontal stroke above) ‘*cum*’ (see § 2), *r* (with the same) ‘*rum*,’ and even *n* (with the same; usually ‘*non*,’ see § 2) ‘*num*’ in ‘*numquam*’ (on fol. 19 r. of Munich 6330).

<sup>y</sup> In the earliest minuscule the shaft of *d* has a lower projection and the ‘*um*-stroke traverses this lower part; e.g. in the early Lombard MSS., Milan C 105 inf., Milan L 99 sup., Milan D 268 inf.; also in the Merovingian MS., Turin D V 3. But in Paris 3836, etc., although *d* has this early form, the cross-stroke traverses the upper shaft.

<sup>z</sup> More or less the same symbol denotes ‘*tur*’ in London Harl. 3063; in the Paris Glossarium Ansileubi (11529), in the Merovingian Montpellier 69; in Cambrai 693, etc.

-unt. To indicate the final syllable -‘runt,’ the same symbol is generally used in early Continental minuscule script as that used to indicate final -‘rum’ (see above). Thus in Milan C 105 inf. both -‘rum’ and -‘runt’ are expressed by intersected r (cf. Vat. 3317, etc.); in Leyden 67 F r denotes -‘runt’ (e.g. ‘proferunt’ on fol. 114 v.); in the same MS. r with suprascript horizontal stroke (cf. s with similar stroke ‘sunt’) has the same denotation (e.g. ‘proiecerunt’ on fol. 125 v.). But in Oxford Lat. Th. d. 3 I have noted a curious differentiation, R with one intersecting stroke -‘rum,’ R with two intersecting strokes -‘runt.’ In Brussels 10127-41 r with apostrophe and r with intersecting stroke are both used for -‘rum,’ r with suprascript stroke for -‘runt.’ In Berne 611 the contraction-stroke above the r differs in form for ‘rum’ and for ‘runt.’

In some MSS. however the Irish<sup>a</sup> expression of -‘runt’ (see Part II, § 3) is used, viz. rt (with suprascript stroke), like Irish (also Continental; cf. § 2) st ‘sunt.’ This expression of -‘runt’ I have noted in Munich 14437, along with the usual r (with suprascript stroke); in the ninth century London, Harl. 3063, etc. Similarly bt -‘bunt’ in Carlsruhe Reich. 253, Berne 611, Munich 14437, Carlsruhe Reich. 248; deprehendt ‘deprehendunt’ in the eighth century Brussels 10127-41.

ur, us. In some early minuscule MSS. we find ‘u,’ ‘ur,’ ‘us’ all denoted by the same suprascript symbol. Thus in a Carlsruhe MS. of the 8th—9th cent. (Reich. 191) -‘tus’ is either t’s or t’ (cf. Berlin, Phill. 1716), -‘tur’ is either t’r or t’. Similarly in a Munich MS. (6330) of the same date -‘tur’ is sometimes t’r, sometimes t’, -‘tus’ is t’. In St. Gall 109 -‘us’ and -‘ur’ are expressed by the same symbol<sup>b</sup>; similarly in Oxford, Bodl. 849, of 818 A.D., and in Munich 12632 (see below). The practice came to be to use the apostrophe-symbol<sup>c</sup> for ‘us,’ e.g. ei’ ‘eius,’ hui’ ‘huius,’ n’ ‘nus,’ m’ ‘mus,’ r’ ‘rus,’ e’ ‘eus,’

<sup>a</sup> Taken from the Notae Juris.

<sup>b</sup> What then is the strength of the testimony of later MSS. for *poscimus* against *poscimur* in Horace, C. I 32, 1?

<sup>c</sup> In the Visigothic London MS., Egerton 1934, the apostrophe is accompanied by a dot. In Leyden Voss. F 26 the ‘us’-symbol has the form of the mark for a short vowel, e.g. n◦ ‘nus,’ t◦ ‘tus,’ c◦ ‘cus,’ i◦ ‘ius,’ m◦ ‘mus,’ d◦ ‘dus,’ l◦ ‘lus,’ p◦ ‘pus.’

but a modification<sup>d</sup> of this, a symbol like the Arabic numeral 2, for 'ur.' (Both are found in Brussels 10127-41, while in Munich 14437, of 823 A.D., the contemporary corrector often alters the old into the new symbol.)

Instead of the apostrophe we sometimes find in early MSS. a symbol with S-shape, e.g. 'beatus,' 'filius,' which might be misread<sup>e</sup> 'filis.'

The colon and semi-colon (or 3) are also, as in Irish (Part II, § 3), common symbols of 'us.' In Paris 10756, (in Merovingian script) we may ascribe to Merovingian<sup>f</sup> orthography (like *cognusco*, etc.) the use of n; not merely for 'nus' but for 'nos' (e.g. the Pronoun 'nos,' the Acc. Plur. 'annos,' or the like). The use of p followed by an 'us'-symbol (p' or p; or pʒ etc.) properly 'pus,' e.g. 'tempus,' 'corpus,' then 'pos,' e.g. 'possunt,' 'possessio,' as the contraction of 'post' was very wide-spread, and is of very early origin<sup>g</sup>.

Still earlier than the colon and semi-colon are (1) the dot (e.g. in Brussels 10127-41 qb. 'quibus,') (2) the comma.

Another and a very ancient way of expressing 'us' was by drawing a line obliquely (from right to left) down through the

<sup>d</sup> Another differentiation I have noted in the eighth century Munich 4582, where t with apostrophe over the right-hand limb of the letter is 'tus,' directly over the centre of the letter 'tur.' In Munich 12632, of saec. viii-ix, I noted (along with the normal t with suprascript apostrophe) a rare expression of 'tur' by t (without contraction-stroke), which reminds one of the Nota Juris for 'tis' (found in Vat. Reg. 886) t.<sup>s</sup>

<sup>e</sup> In Munich 6228 the ending of a word like *eius* (e.g. on fol. 2 r.) is indistinguishable from the ending of a word like *sermonis* (e.g. on fol. 4 v.). Is this the explanation of the spelling *huis* for *huius* in some MSS. of Plautus, which is often cited as testimony for the monosyllabic pronunciation and scansion of the word in his plays? (See also Part II, § 2 'hic'). In Vat. 6018 'tus' is expressed by t followed by this S-symbol; 'tur' by t with suprascript apostrophe, but occasionally by t with suprascript stroke (the usual symbol for 'ter'; see above, 'er').

<sup>f</sup> In the eighth century Paris 13348 I have noted sacerd (with cross-stroke through the lower projection of the shaft of the d) 'sacerdos.' (See below.) In the ninth century Leyden 114 I have noted n with suprascript apostrophe expressing 'nos' in the Acc. Plur. 'Romanos' on fol. 160 r. It offers spellings like 'agnusco,' 'consubrina.'

<sup>g</sup> P' (1) 'pos,' (2) 'post' is one of the Notae Juris (e.g. Vat. Reg. 886, 'possunt,' 'post,' 'postquam').

body of the preceding consonant. This survives in a Bodleian MS. of c. 780 A.D. (Lat Th. d. 3), where we have the same sign for 'mus' as in the Notae Juris of Vat. Reg. 886, viz.  (on fol. 163 v. it is written quite like the letters *nx*). This was liable to be mistaken for an obliterated *m*; so the stroke came to be drawn through the final limb (or tail) of the letter, e.g.  -'bus' in Milan C 105 inf., Vat. 5763, the tail being lengthened for the purpose, as in the symbols for 'num,' 'rum'<sup>h</sup> already mentioned (see above). When written without lifting the pen, 'lus,' 'mus,' 'nus' take the shape of    (e.g. all three in Oxford, Lat. Th. d. 3; the 'mus'-symbol, along with *m*, in the ninth century London Add. 18, 332; in the Lombard MS., Vat. Barberini XIV 52 this 'lus'-symbol, so frequent<sup>i</sup> in 'in*lustris*', denotes '-lis' in 'simili*s*' on fol. 101 v.). In an eighth century London MS. (Cotton Ner. A II) I noted  'eius' (not infrequent, e.g. the Lombard Vat. 5845, Munich 337, Carlsruhe Reich. 57) altered by a corrector to the more familiar contraction-form with the apostrophe. (In late transcripts it is miscopied as the Relative 'qui.') Similarly I (cross-barred) denotes 'ius,' e.g. 'iusta,' in Leyden Voss. F 3. For -'dus' (as for -'dum'; see above) the stroke traverses the shaft of the *d* (in the earlier MSS. the lower projection of the shaft, e.g. 'permutandus' in Milan L 99 sup.) so that -'dus' and -'dum' are indistinguishable<sup>k</sup> (e.g. in Carlsruhe Reich. 248, Munich 6330). Similarly cross-barred *l* can represent 'lus' (e.g. 'diabolus' 'baiolus' in Carlsruhe Reich. 248, along with 'crudel*is*', etc.; see above) and cross-barred *b* 'bus' (more often 'bis,' and still more often 'ber'; see above). The functions 'bus' and 'bis' are sometimes discriminated, e.g. by the addition of a colon for 'bus' in London, Harl. 3063 Paris 3836 (in the

<sup>h</sup> How uncertain therefore is the reading *daturus* for *daturum* in Plaut. *Asin.* 634! The minuscule archetype may have had *datur*, with this variation of *r*, which may represent either *daturus* or *daturum*.

<sup>i</sup> The suspensions *inl* (e.g. Vat. 5845, Berne 263), *il* (e.g. Carlsruhe Reich. 85), etc., 'illustri*s*', are confusable with 'illum.'

<sup>k</sup> A contemporary corrector of a ninth century MS. from Carinthia (London Add. 18, 332) has expanded cross-barred *d* on fol. 58 v. to *dus*. We may infer the use of this symbol for 'dus' in the original of the MS.

earlier script of Corbie), etc.; by the appendage of a 'cedilla' for 'bis' (without cross-stroke) in the Visigothic Leyden Voss. F 3. It should be added that the 'Merovingian' form of the letter *b* (something like B, with the upper half of each half-circle left incomplete) might often be mistaken for a cross-barred *b* and miscopied 'bis' or 'bus' or 'ber' (or, by an Irish scribe, 'bene'; see Part II, § 2 s.v.). In Montpellier 69, I am told, 'bus' is sometimes discriminated from this form of the simple letter *b* by the addition of a dot below and above the branch of the *b*.

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## **Contractions in early Latin minuscule ms**



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